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30th Annual Education Number

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MOREHOUSE COLLEGE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

1867–1942

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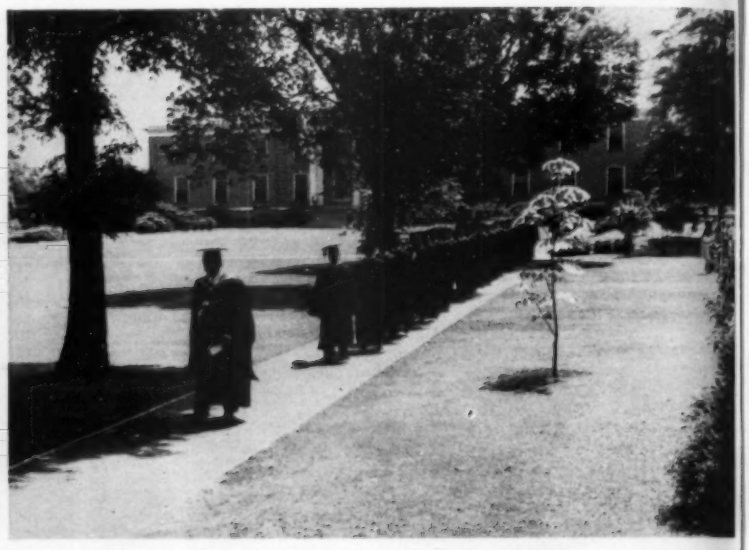

Commencement Procession, 1941

Morehouse College must raise $400,000 on or before June 30, 1942, in order that it may receive a conditional gift of $400,000 from the General Education Board. The success of this campaign will increase our endowment by $800,000, without which we cannot successfully operate. The College's destiny is tied up with this campaign. To fail means to lose $800,000 forever.

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If your income is	500	to $ 750	give or pledge	.20	a year or	15.00
If your income is	750	to 1000	give or pledge	.30	a year or	22.50
If your income is	1000	to 1500	give or pledge	.50	a year or	37.50
If your income is	1500	to 2000	give or pledge	.75	a year or	56.25
If your income is	2000	to 2500	give or pledge	1.00	a year or	75.00
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If your income is	3000	to 4000	give or pledge	1.50	a year or	112.50
If your income is	4000	to 5000	give or pledge	2.00	a year or	150.00
If your income is	5000	to 6000	give or pledge	3.00	a year or	225.00
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College and School News

Albert W. Dent, former superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital and business manager of **Dillard University** has been elected president of that institution. He is a Morehouse alumnus.

Sergeant Tolbert Harris of the 25th U. S. Infantry has been transferred to **Prairie View State College** where he is now in active command of the college cadets and will instruct them in modern military tactics.

The annual meetings of the American Teachers Association and the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers were held at **West Virginia State College** from July 27 to August 1, inclusive.

A special course for teachers of the deaf and blind is being given at this year's summer session.

Herman G. Canady, professor of Psychology, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in psychology from Northwestern University, June 14. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the same institution in 1927 and 1928, respectively.

West Virginia State College has been officially approved for the organization of its seventh flying and its second seaplane unit, to teach civilians to manipulate airplanes under the Civilian Aeronautics Authority.

Bennett College is making a curriculum survey aimed to discover ways of making college education for women more functional and effective. Questionnaires have been sent to more than 500 college graduates.

Problems of malnutrition and delinquency were discussed at the summer institute held at Bennett in late June.

The ninth combined session of **Atlanta University** Summer School enrolled 749 men and women. The Summer Theatre opened at Howe Hall on June 19. More than 200 students enrolled in the Rural Institute which closed a 10-day session on July 12.

Shaw University Summer School registered 410 students in the first session, one of the largest enrollments in recent years, with in-service teachers

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from 52 of North Carolina's 100 counties. The Summer School under the direction of Dr. Nelson H. Harris operates for two 6-week sessions, ending August 22.

Leslie A. Furlonge, president of the Shaw University Alumni Club, Inc., of New York City, has been elected president of the Shaw University General Alumni Association.

The annual short course for Trade and Industrial Education Teachers in service in Alabama and eastern Georgia was held at **Tuskegee Institute** from June 23 through July 15.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon the renowned Dr. George Washington Carver by the President of the University of Rochester at Tuskegee Institute on June 18, 1941. Because Dr. Carver did not feel equal to the journey to Rochester, N. Y., the President of the University of Rochester journeyed to Tuskegee Institute to confer the degree.

Over 600 Negro ministers gathered at **Hampton Institute** for the week beginning June 23, at the 28th Annual Hampton Institute Ministers' Conference. The Old Dominion Medical Society closed its 38th annual convention at Hampton on June 12. Dr. F. R. Trigg of Norfolk was elected president-elect for 1942.

In a sweeping revision of curricula and staff, Hampton has introduced a new Division of General Studies; C. L. Reynolds, Dillard University, becomes purchasing agent and assistant to the treasurer; Harold H. Williams, Hampton graduate now working for his doctorate at Cornell, will teach floriculture and head the Department of Grounds; Dr. B. Alfred Turner, formerly of Pennsylvania State College, becomes curriculum consultant in the Division of Trades and Industries; Dr. Margaret Altmann, authority in animal husbandry, embryology, endocrinology, and rural sociology, will teach in both the Divisions of Home Economics and Agriculture; Dr. Karla Longree, Cornell University, will head the work in nutrition in the Division of Home Economics; Jerome "Brud" Holland, famous "All-American" will teach agricultural economics and rural sociology, and be assistant football coach; A Nelson Dingle, Iowa State University, physicist and agricultural engineer, becomes assistant professor of physics; Theodore Mills, University of Minnesota, motion picture and electrical expert, goes to the Department of Electricity in the Division of Trades and Industries; Robert J. Sailstad, coordinator of speech at University of Minnesota, directs the new communications center at Hampton and will head the first college unit in the country to coordinate all work done in reading,

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writing and speech; Francisco Amendola, director of the St. Paul Institute of Musical Art, will teach instrumental music and direct the band; Craig Henry, Hampton agricultural alumnus, becomes foreman of the new experiment farm at Aberdeen Gardens, Va.; Cecil B. Patterson, '38 Hampton trade graduate, becomes assistant in the Institute laundry.

F. Irene Sanders has been appointed chairman of the Department of Music. Camille A. Chazeaud becomes chaplain. Merle S. Klinck is new director of the Division of Agriculture. John A. Vohringer will manage all Hampton farms. Noble F. Payton has been shifted from Physics to the Chemistry Department. Asa C. Sims goes from Agriculture to the Extension Department. Many faculty members have gone on leaves of absence or sabbatical leaves, several have been retired or pensioned, and over a dozen will not return next year.

Entrance requirements have been considerably raised, and a considerable drop in enrollment is anticipated due to the rigorous qualifications that have been set for all entering students.

Church Leaders Commend President's Order

Expressing the hope that President Roosevelt's executive order to end discrimination in defense industries is "the nation's first step toward complete equality of opportunity for all in every branch of defense," the administrative committee of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, telegraphed on June 26 a message of commendation to the Chief Executive for his official step in this direction.

Ethridge Heads Board on Defense Jim Crow

Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville, Ky., *Courier Journal*, was named by President Roosevelt as chairman of the six-man board to investigate and act upon cases of racial discrimination in employment in the national defense program. The appointment of the board was made public July 20. Other members are: Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Milton P. Webster, first vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The board was created by the President's executive order of June 25, banning racial discrimination in industry.

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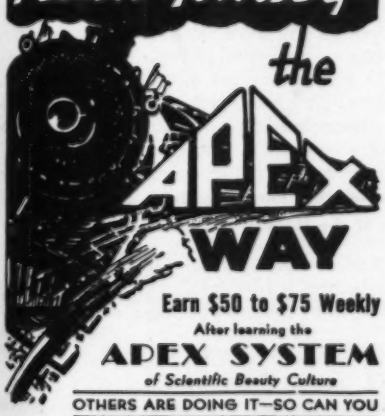

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A Record of the Darker Races

Published by THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

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Volume 48, No. 8 *Whole No. 368*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15*c a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

As a special feature in memory of one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there will be an article in the September issue on the late Charles Edward Russell.

Also an article on Frederick Douglass by Howard W. Coles, who has made an extensive study of the great orator at Rochester, N. Y., and whose book on Douglass, "The Cradle of Freedom," will be published September 1.

Lewis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle at Detroit, will have a piece on the new Ford contract with organized labor and the opportunities there for Negro workers.

•

Our lone contributor this month is John E. Sullivan, instructor in science at the Roosevelt high school in Gary, Ind.

•

The CRISIS wishes to express its appreciation to the registrars of colleges and universities who co-operated in assembling statistics on Negro graduates for this issue. We express, also, our regret that many photographs could not be included.

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Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: Lewis Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond

Defense Jobs

THE signing of an executive order by President Roosevelt on June 25 abolishing racial discrimination in employment in plants holding defense contracts will not, of itself, end such discrimination. It will be a powerful force *if* colored people and their friends are persistent and intelligent in their protests on unfair labor practices.

A six-man committee has been named by the President to receive and investigate complaints of racial discrimination. The chairman is Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier Journal*, one of the fairest dailies in the country on the race question. Under his chairmanship we may expect a fair deal. The other members of the committee (named elsewhere in this issue) may also be depended upon to consider all complaints and recommend remedial action.

But nothing will be done unless colored people seek out in their own communities those evidences of refusal to hire, and of discrimination on the job and in training, and submit cases, with proper and complete information, to the new committee. THE CRISIS urges that branches of the NAACP, offices of the Urban League, and other organized groups:

1. Interview once more personnel managers or other responsible officials of defense plants in their areas about Negro employment.
2. Secure affidavits from Negro workers who are trained to do certain jobs, but who have been refused employment.
3. Interview plant managers, boards of education, NYA officials, and others in charge of vocational defense training about the training and apprenticeship of Negroes in important trades.
4. Interview placement directors in state employment offices.
5. Where union labor difficulty has arisen about Negro employment, interview the officers of the union responsible.

All of us should remember that, generally speaking, this Presidential executive order is *not* popular with most employers and with many trade unions. It takes courage, hard work, and alert intelligence to make an unpopular law or decree work. But the emergency is upon us. Negroes need the jobs. The nation needs production. Aside from practical considerations, it is indecently unfair and immoral in a so-called democracy that one-tenth of the tax-paying population should be denied a share in employment created by the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars out of the public treasury.

The President has done, finally, about all he can be expected to do on this problem. The task now is to make his order effective. Everything considered, a good working committee has been appointed. The rest is up to Negroes themselves.

More Graduates

IN this 30th annual education number of THE CRISIS we are able to report 4,964 college graduates for the year, 1940-41. Because this poll is not professionally accurate and because several large universities in the North do not keep records according to race, it is likely that the real total would be at least 200 more.

Pessimists find it easy to ask what these young men and women will do with a college education now that they have one. It is as easy today as it has always been to scoff at book learning and degrees. A thousand self-made men who "never saw the inside of a college" will rise up either to smirk or to sneer.

But the tasks of mankind are never finished and never done well enough. The living of mankind is nowhere near the plane on which man should live. New and old problems cry for trained youth and experienced men to solve them. The barren lives of millions are a challenge to enrich life in every land, among all peoples.

Into a revolt- and war-torn world, a world seething with racial hatreds stirred by the ambition of one man, these dark graduates of 1941 go with all the confidence of youth, although with more than the customary soberness.

There is a place there for them—not for superficial students and mere degree-strutters—but for schooled youth willing to work and continue learning. Their own people yearn for guidance. Now is a time of change, of hope for a better world hereafter than there has been before. Better families, better churches, better schools, better jobs, more security, better health, progress toward justice, skilled professions, life without bigotry, prejudice, and hatred at the seat of government—these goals are there for the struggle. They were there for our fathers and will be there for our children.

More graduates: more privates, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and generals for the unending fight for the happiness, security and peace of all mankind.

The U.S. Navy Still Lily-White

THE United States Army has given in a little on its attitude toward Negroes in its ranks. It sticks to its jim crow policy (which ought to be abolished) but it has opened up several new branches of service to colored Americans.

Under great pressure some of the industries in America have changed their policy and are employing Negroes. Here and there other significant changes are taking place.

But the United States Navy "sits tight" on its policy of enlisting Negroes only as mess attendants. Under this system a Negro American can aspire in "his" Navy to the rank of officer's steward—Navy language for valet.

There is bitter humor, then, in the statement of Secretary Knox of the Navy, July 21, in answer to a question, "What would you do if you were 25?" Mr. Knox said he would join the Navy or the Marine Corps. He continued:

> "I would join for training as an aviator if I could qualify, or seek a commission if I were a college graduate. If I were not eligible for these, then I would enlist as an apprentice seaman or as a private in the Marine Corps, if they'd have me, knowing that I was one of a select band of volunteers manning my country's and civilization's first line of defense."

To a million Negro boys, Secretary Knox's statement is just talk. They are barred from the Marine Corps, from naval aviation, from being apprentice seamen. The Navy says to them: come in and be a servant.

The question these Negro boys, their parents, and friends would like to ask Secretary Knox is: "What would you do in America, the world's greatest democracy, if you were 25—*and not white?*

Defense Probe

IN July the NAACP was attacked editorially by the Pittsburgh *Courier* because the association opposed hearings on discrimination against the Negro in national defense proposed to be held before the Truman committee of the Senate. The NAACP maintains that the Truman committee was not created to investigate this matter and did not have the time or money to do an adequate job; that its list of proposed witnesses was heavily weighted with Negro government employes; and that its hurriedly arranged date of June 30 was designed to offset the proposed March-on-Washington and not to make a real probe into the plight of the Negro.

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Northwestern

The American Negro in College, 1940-1941

ACCORDING to the figures submitted to us for this, our 30th annual education number, there were 4,964 Negro graduates from all colleges in the United States during the school year 1940–41.

We have no way of knowing, but we estimate that even this impressive total (more than 1,000 more than last year) does not represent the true figure, since there are fourteen important universities in the North and West which do not keep records according to race. Among these are some of the largest institutions, such as the University of California, the University of Minnesota, the University of Michigan, the University of Southern California, the University of Chicago, and the College of the City of New York, all of which are known to have an appreciable enrollment of Negro students. It seems safe to assume that there are at least 200 more graduates this year than our figures indicate.

Although this is not a professional survey, it is the most complete one made of Negro college graduates each year. Our information is secured through the cooperation of registrars, the graduates, their relatives, and friends.

Howard university this year, as in years past, continues to have the largest enrollment among Negro colleges with 2,810. One hundred and fifty-six were graduated with the bachelor degree, 38 with the master degree, and 76 with professional degrees. The following Negro colleges had more than 1,000 enrolled: Langston, West Virginia State, A. and T., Prairie View State, Virginia State, Alabama State Teachers, Tennessee A. and I., and Tuskegee Institute.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had 50 graduates with a master's degree. The enrollment was 268.

Meharry Medical college had 357 enrolled. There were 48 graduates in medicine, 9 in dentistry, and 10 in nursing.

At Howard university, there were 21 graduates in medicine, 18 in dentistry, 14 in law, 8 in pharmacy, 10 in religion, and 5 in social work.

New York university had the largest enrollment of Negro students in any mixed college making a report. The total was 687. Ohio State university had an enrollment of 333. Ohio State had the largest number of graduates, 29, with Hunter college for girls in New York second with 23. Close behind came New York university with 19, and the University of Illinois with 18.

According to our information, there are this year 10 doctors of philosophy.

Worthy of note is the fact that the University of Kansas has graduated for the first time a Negro doctor of medicine.

Detailed information and statistics:

Edward H. Hale
Honor Graduate
Tennessee A. & I.

Edmond F. Noel
M.D.
Meharry

Roderick W. Pugh
M.A.
Ohio State

Mrs. W. S. Davis
M.S.
Cornell

S. Hugo Wynn
M. Letters
Pittsburgh

Naomi Lyles
M.A.
Ohio State

Gillespie Anderson
A.B.
C.C.N.Y.

Esther F. King
B.S.
Hampton

J. E. Turner
Honors
LeMoyne

DuDonna Tate
Honors
Bennett

Evelyn V. Morris
A.B.
Livingstone

Sarah E. Thompson
A.B.
Fisk

Geraldine E. Ross was the highest honor graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work. At Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Umer G. Hathaway was the honor graduate.

Of 191 graduates at Tennessee A. and I. State College, Edward H. Hale took highest honors. Gladys J. Odom graduated with honor at Alabama State Teachers College. Daisybell Jones was first ranking student of the class of 1941 at Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg.

After having received many honors during her college career, Yvonne A. Jackson graduated summa cum laude from West Virginia State college at Institute. Other honor graduates reported from this college were Solomon C. Jeffries, summa cum laude; Albert W. Jefferson and Robert T. Hairston, magna cum laude; John F. Cuyjet and Doris M. Gaskill, cum laude; and Nancy C. Simmons, graduation with distinction.

Esther Althea Gilmore was the highest honor graduate at Langston university, Okla. Donald A. Brooks took graduating honors at Prairie View State college.

Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee reports Carriemae Garnes as its highest honor graduate. Esther F. King received a B.S. in Education with honors at Hampton Institute.

Having maintained an average of 91 and above for four years, and being recipient of two scholarships, Thelma Frazell Moorer won the Benjamin E. Mays award for graduation with the highest scholastic honor at South Carolina State A. and M. College.

Bessie L. Bringier was the winner of the E. E. Thomas award for scholarship and general activities when she received her B.A. degree at Southern University.

Frances M. Williams graduated with honors at Morgan State College in Maryland, and Miriam L. Bland won distinction at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Zena O. Graves was the highest honor graduate at Virginia Union university, and Ola M. Hines received honors at Morris Brown college in Georgia.

Hortense Gross of Jersey City, N. J., received a B.S. in education at New York university.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Thomas N. Baker, Jr., at Ohio State University, and Mrs. Baker received her M.A. degree in English at Virginia State college. Dr. Baker is the head of the department of chemistry at Virginia State.

Robert Coleman, Jr., received the Ph.D. degree at Teachers College, Columbia university. Ben F. Carruthers, who received a Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois was a member of the honorary French and Spanish fraternities, and was the president of the graduate guild. David H. Blackwell received a Ph.D. in mathematics at the University of Illinois.

Fannetta J. M. Nelson, who received an A.B. degree at the University of Pittsburgh, was a member of Sigma Kappa Phi, honorary foreign language fraternity.

Dolores R. Johnson was the recipient of a graduate scholarship in English at Oberlin college, Ohio, and George A. T. Walker was elected to the honorary music fraternity. Elizabeth Stanfield graduated cum laude from Butler university in Indiana. Nina Stroud, A.B., was a Mortar Board scholarship recipient at the University of Colorado.

Gladys E. Porter was the ranking graduate at Georgia State college. Ida F. Allen, Pauline M. Harmon, and Dorothy H. Moore graduated magna cum laude at Wiley college, Texas.

Marian N. Downey received honors at graduation at Kentucky State college, as did J. Inez Johnson at Winston-Salem Teachers college in North Carolina.

At Tillotson college, Texas, Robert L. Whitby graduated magna cum laude, and at Lane college, Tenn., Mable B. Hess was the highest honor graduate.

Miner Teachers college, Washington, D. C., reports the following honor graduates: George A. Campbell, summa cum laude; Louise E. Braxton, Mary E. Lane, and J. G. Logan, magna cum laude; Dorothy M. Alexander, Alice E. Booker, Marian E. Freeman, Kathleen P. Hunter, Wilbur A. Millard, Virginia C. Moss, Virginia B. Quivers, Thelma L. Rickes, and Minnie M. Shumate, cum laude.

Luther Lawler was the ranking graduate at State A. and M. college at Normal, Ala. Magna cum laude graduates at Texas college were Vietta E. Madlock, Weldon H. Berry, and Richard W. Jones.

William C. Stokes was the ranking student receiving a junior college diploma at Bethune-Cookman college, Fla.

Willie E. Houston, Jr., was a summa cum laude graduate at Johnson C. Smith university, N. C., and at Alcorn A. and M. College, Miss., Albert Lott was the honor graduate.

Graduating with honor from LeMoyne college, Tenn., was Jesse Hosea Turner. Eva M. Matthews took the honors at Stowe Teachers college. At Clark college, Georgia, Charles K. Hayes was the valedictorian of his class.

Miriam E. Roberts
A.B.
St. Augustine

Esther A. Gilmore
Honor graduate
Langston

Mabel B. Hess
Honors
Lane

Yvonne A. Jackson
Summa cum laude
W. Virginia State

Dorothy H. Moore
Honor graduate
Wiley

Jesuita C. Hughes
Valedictorian
Lincoln, Mo.

Richard T. Hill
Honor graduate
Indiana U.

Delores R. Johnson
A.B.
Oberlin

Virginia R. Spottswood
Honor graduate
Livingstone

Pauline M. Harmon
Honors
Wiley

W. Eugene Houston
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Vera Mack
Honors
Paine

Wade H. McCree, Jr., and Carroll M. Leevy graduated summa cum laude at Fiske university, Tennessee. At Spelman college, Ga., Penelope L. Bullock was the honor graduate.

At Lincoln university, Pa., Aaron T. Peters was valedictorian of his class and Franklin H. Williams, the salutatorian. Etta L. Alston was honor graduate of her class at Allen university, S. C.

Ranking graduate at Morehouse college, Ga., was Edward E. Wells. At Dillard university, La., Samuel G. Dent, Jr. was the honor graduate.

Mary Isabelle Wilson was a cum laude graduate from Bluefield State Teachers college, W. Va.

Leland college, La., reports Lloyd H. Wallace as its ranking graduate. Mrs. Theresa H. Evans was the ranking graduate from Knoxville college, Tenn.

At Meharry Medical college, Tenn., Ruth M. Nash was the honor graduate of the Nursing class, Daniel Andrew Collins was honor man in the school of Dentistry, and Edmond Forrest Noel was ranking student in the school of Medicine. Dr. Noel is now interning at Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

James R. Dooley received his B.S. degree magna cum laude from Benedict college, S.C. Willis E. Byrd was the highest honor graduate at Talladega college, Ala.

At Paine college, Ga., Vera O. Mack was the highest honor graduate. William R. Crawford is reported to have been the ranking graduate at Louisville Municipal college, Ky.

Honor graduate at St. Augustine's college, N. C., was Miriam E. Roberts, and at Claflin university, S. C., Gladys A. Logan received her A.B. degree summa cum laude. Emily H. Hill took graduating honors at Cheyney State Teachers college, Pa.

Doris E. Foster was the ranking graduate at Edward Waters college, Fla. George Washington Moore was high ranking at Tougaloo college, Miss. At the State College for Colored Students, Del., Mary A. Morris graduated with honor.

Robert Lee Ward received his degree at Rust college with honors. Students graduating with honors at Storer college, W. Va., were Doris Bolden, James Green, Janie S. Stuart, and Charles L. Webbe. Miss Bolden received the A. Y. Lewis Highest Honors Scholarship, and many other students were the proud recipients of several other awards and prizes.

Mary Royston and Andrew L. Porter were honor graduates of Arkansas Baptist college, and Virginia Theological Seminary, respectively. DuDonna E. Tate took graduating honors at Bennett college, N. C.

At Shaw university, N. C., the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Miles Mark Fisher and Robert Anderson.

Harold Amos graduated "with highest praise" at Springfield college, Mass. He was a member of the Kappa Delta Pi honor society and was class valedictorian.

Robert W. Kelley and William J. Simmons received the degree of B.D. from Union Theological Seminary in New York.

An LL.B. degree was conferred upon Samuel W. Allen at the Law School of Harvard. Edward Duggar, Jr., was an honor graduate of Tufts college, Mass.

At Smith college, Mass., Gladys M. White was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was awarded the Julia Harwood Caverno prize, and shared the John Everett Brady prize and the Arthur Ellis Hamm scholarship.

Merze Tate received a Ph.D. degree in political science from Radcliffe college. Maurice Clifford was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate at Hamilton college, N. Y., and a recipient of the Head prize.

Jesse E. Wilkins received his master's degree in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 18. Martin R. Sutler, of Newport, R. I., received the degree of M.D. at Michigan university; he will interne at Freedmen's hospital.

Athalia G. McDonald was a home economics graduate of the University of New Mexico. Gillespie N. Anderson received the degree of A.B. from the College of the City of New York. Gloster B. Current received his degree from the West Virginia State college.

John H. Franklin, professor history at St. Augustine's college, was recipient of a Ph.D. degree from Harvard university.

At the University of Arizona the following students received their degrees: Muriel M. McDonald, B.A.; Grace J. Daniels, M.A.; Hayzel B. Daniels, M.A.; and Thomas C. Jackson, M.A. Elizabeth S. Eason was an honor graduate of Temple university.

Honorary degrees conferred at Lincoln university, Mo., were Doctor of Laws to J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, and Doctor of Science to Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect. Magna cum laude honors went to Mrs. J. C. Hughes, valedictorian of her class, and cum laude honors to Ruth Cornelius. Recipients of the M.A. Degree at Wayne university were Leroy Dues, Mrs. Sadie Ransom, and Mrs. Grace Williams.

Carriemae Garnes
Honor student
Florida A. & M.

Athalia G. McDonald
University of
New Mexico

George W. Moore
Honors
Tougaloo

Ola M. Hines
Honors
Morris Brown

Umer G. Hathaway
Honor graduate
Tuskegee

Jane G. Holland
Honor student
A. & T., N. C.

Theresa H. Evans
Honors
Knoxville

Zena O. Graves
Honors
Virginia Union

Samuel G. Dent
Honor graduate
Dillard

Emily H. Hill
Honor graduate
Cheyney

Nathan L. Burnett
M.A.
Boston U.

Frances Williams
Ranking graduate
Morgan

At the recent annual honor convocation of the University of Michigan, Jean Emily Fairfax was nominated for membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society. Other honorary societies for outstanding scholastic achievement of which Miss Fairfax was a member were Alpha Lambda Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Kappa Delta, sociological honor fraternity.

Mrs. Mary Jackson McCrorey, counselor of women at Johnson C. Smith university, was honored with a degree of Doctor of Pedagogy at Benedict college, S. C.

Jane Gail Holland was the honor graduate of A. and T. college of N. C. At the Harvard School of Public Health, Mass., Dr. Harold H. Whitted, received the degree of M.P.H., and Dr. Waxwell L. Gaines, received the degree of C.P.H.

Grace O. Smith was a summa cum laude graduate of Shaw university, N. C. Iva G. Jones was a magna cum laude graduate at Wilberforce university, Ohio.

Highest honor graduates named by Howard university, Washington, D. C., were George H. Butcher, Ullmont L. Jones, Frances M. Johnson, Elmer D. Jones, Jr., Jane C. Marchall, Elizabeth P. Mitcham, and Charles E. Walden, Jr.

At Samuel Huston college, Texas, Matthew C. Bailey, Cecil Patterson, and Ulysses S. Taylor were magna cum laude graduates.

The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine was conferred upon Charles A. Kennedy at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Davis received their Ph.D. and M.S. degrees respectively, from Cornell university. Both conferees received honors in their work at Cornell; Dr. Davis is a teacher-trainer in agricultural education at Tennessee A. and I. State college.

Bernard W. Robinson received an A.B. degree with honors from Boston college, Mass. Virginia R. Spottswood, honor graduate of Livingstone college, was the recipient of the first $400 scholarship award given by the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa.

Indianapolis, Ind., boasts of several graduates from various colleges. They are Ilene Williams, B.S., Butler university; Sarah E. Thompson, A.B., Fisk university; Richard Hill, honor graduate of Indiana university; Harold Simms, A.B., Lane college; Elizabeth P. Mitcham, A.B., magna cum laude, Howard university; James O. Martin, A.B., Fisk university; Faburn E. DeFrantz, Jr., B.S., Chicago university; and Delores Johnson, A.B., Oberlin college.

Statistics

School	Number Enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	2,810	156
Tuskegee Institute	1,422	108
Tennessee A. & I. State	1,358	191
Alabama State Teachers College	1,168	48
Virginia State College for Negroes	1,092	167
Prairie View State College	1,060	70
A. & T. College, N. C.	1,029	70
West Virginia State College	1,029	108
Langston University, Okla.	1,028	93
Florida A. & M. College	927	84
Hampton Institute, Va.	925	176
So. Carolina State A. & M. College	869	130
Southern University, La.	858	118
N. C. College for Negroes	793	96
Morgan State College, Md.	770	84
Wilberforce University, Ohio	747	135
Lincoln University, Mo.	709	56
Virginia Union University	671	103
Morris Brown College, Ga.	636	64
Lane College, Tenn.	636	49
Georgia State College	621	76
Wiley College, Tex.	620	65
Kentucky State College	616	88
Winston-Salem Teachers College, N. C.	601	75
Tillotson College, Tex.	583	49
Miner Teachers College, D. C.	563	101
State A. & M. College, Ala.	559	35
Texas College	502	56
Shaw University, N. C.	449	50
" " —1940 summer session	...	41
Bethune-Cookman College, Fla.	495	...
Benedict College, S. C.	480	69
Johnson C. Smith University, N. C.	478	131
Fisk University, Tenn.	477	79
Clark College, Ga.	477	52
A.. M. and N. College, Ark.	474	49
Elizabeth City St. Teachers Coll., N. C.	465	112
Alcorn A. & M. College	452	53
LeMoyne College, Tenn.	444	55
Stowe Teachers College, Mo.	428	23
Spelman College, Ga.	402	60
Lincoln University, Pa.	394	63
Allen University, S. C.	381	41
Bennett College, N. C.	360	51
Morehouse College, Ga.	358	52
Meharry Medical College, Tenn.	357	...
Dillard University, La.	349	50
Bluefield State Teachers College, W. Va.	331	33
Leland College, La.	316	41
Knoxville College, Tenn.	288	50
Samuel Huston College, Tex.	286	43
Talladega College, Ala.	283	53
Paine College, Ga.	281	28
Atlanta University, Ga.	268	...
Livingstone College, N. C.	264	33
Louisville Municipal College, Ky.	236	20
St. Augustine's College, N. C.	235	31
Claflin University, S. C.	219	35
Cheyney State Teachers College, Pa.	217	27
Edward Waters College, Fla.	201	12
Tougaloo College, Miss.	168	21
State College for Colored Students, Del.	132	17
Rust College, Miss.	131	25
Storer College, W. Va.	128	5

Penelope L. Bullock
Honor graduate
Spelman

Wade H. McCree
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Geraldine E. Ross
Social work
Atlanta Univ.

Edward E. Wells
Honors
Morehouse

Donald A. Brooks
Honor graduate
Prairie View

Nina Stroud
A.B.
Colorado U.

Elizabeth P. Mitcham
A.B.
Howard

Frederick D. Burney
B.S.
Boston U.

William R. Crawford
Ranking graduate
Louisville Municipal

Jean E. Fairfax
Phi Beta Kappa
Michigan U.

Ruth M. Nash
Nursing
Meharry

Faburn E. DeFrantz
B.S.
Chicago U.

Arkansas Baptist College	112	4
Va. Theological Seminary & College	70	4
Gammon Theological Seminary, Ga.	65	17
Total	37,203	4,181
New York University	687	19
Ohio State University	333	29
Teachers College, Columbia	251	5
Temple University, Pa.	225	...
University of Kansas	189	16
University of Illinois	140	18
Indiana University	110	9
University of Pittsburgh	103	12
Western Reserve University, Ohio	101	9
Boston University	64	2
Oberlin College, Ohio	48	10
Butler University, Ind.	47*	14
Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science	46	2
Northwestern University, Ill.	40*	7
University of Nebraska	24	4
University of Omaha	23	3
University of Denver	21	5
University of Colorado	20	1
Pennsylvania State College	20	2
Purdue University, Ind.	17	0
Loyola University School of Social Work	17	..
Pacific Union College, Cal.	15	4
Yale University, Conn.	15	3
Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	13	..
Harvard College, Mass.	13	1
Springfield College, Mass.	11	3
Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.	10	2
Drew University, N. J.	10	2
University of Buffalo, N. Y.	8	1
Simmons College, Mass.	6	4
Creighton University, Neb.	6	0
Harvard Law School	6	..
Tufts College, Mass.	6	4
Beloit College, Wis.	5	5
Boston College	5	3
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Ill.	5	2
Rutgers University	4	1
Smith College, Mass.	4	2
Hamline University, Minn.	4	0
Colorado College	3	0
Bates College, Me.	3	0
Radcliffe College	3	0
Syracuse University, N. Y.	3	0
Mount Holyoke College, Mass.	3	0
Brown University, R. I.	2	0
Hamilton College, N. Y.	2	1
DePauw University, Ind.	2	0
Harvard Divinity School	2	0
Bowdoin College, Me.	2	1
University of Kansas School of Medicine	2	..
Harvard School of Public Health	2	..
MacAlester College, Minn.	2	0
California Institute of Technology	1	..
Clark University, Mass.	1	..
Mass. Institute of Technology	1	0
Williams College, Mass.	1	0
Harvard Graduate School of Education	1	0
Wellesley College, Mass.	1	0
Washington and Jefferson College, Pa.	1	0
University of Cincinnati	31	26
Hunter College, N. Y.	23	23
College of the City of New York	16	16
Cornell University	2	..
University of Arizona	4	1
Wayne University	3	..
University of New Mexico	1	1
Total	2,790	273
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.)	39,993	4,454

* Not including evening and extension work.

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degree

Atlanta University	50
Howard University	38
Fisk University	37
Ohio State University	33
Teachers College, Columbia University	27
Atlanta University, School of Social Work	19
University of Kansas	11
New York University	11
Indiana University	10
Butler University	9
Virginia State College for Negroes	8
Hampton Institute	7
University of Illinois	6
University of Cincinnati	5
Western Reserve University	5
Harvard School of Arts & Sciences	4
University of Pittsburgh	4
Boston University	3
Wayne University	3
Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science	3
University of Arizona	3
Prairie View State College	3
Pennsylvania State College	3
Northwestern University	2
University of Nebraska	1
Oberlin College	1
A. & T. College, N. C.	1
Clark University	1
Cornell University	1
Drew University	1
Total	310

Howard Professional Schools

Dentistry	18
Law	14
Medicine	21
Pharmacy	8
Religion	10
Social Work	5
Total	76

Meharry Medical School

Medicine	48
Dentistry	9
Nursing	10
Total	67

Doctors of Philosophy

Thomas N. Baker	Ohio State University
Robert Coleman	Columbia University
David H. Blackwell	University of Illinois
Ben F. Carruthers	University of Illinois
Merze Tate	Radcliffe College
John Hope Franklin	Harvard University
Walter S. Davis	Cornell University
Herman G. Canady	Northwestern University
Ruth S. Lloyd	Western Reserve University
William T. Carter	University of Michigan

Russell A. Lane
J.D.
Indiana University

Other Degrees

(Including Honorary Degrees)

University of Denver: LL.B. (1)
University of Buffalo: Graduate Certificate in Social Work (1)
Harvard Law School: LL.B. (1)
Harvard School of Public Health: M.P.H. (1); C.P.H. (1)
Arkansas Baptist College: D.D. (4)
Claflin University: Master of Humane Letters (1)
Shaw University: D.D. (2)
Wiley College: LL.D. (1)
Virginia Union University: D.D. (2); LL.D. (1); Doctor of Humane Letters (1)
Howard University: School of Engineering & Architecture (4)
Atlanta School of Social Work: Professional Certificate in Social Work (14)
University of Kansas: M.D. (1)
University of Pittsburgh: Litt.M. (1)
Kansas State College of Agriculture: Dr. of Veterinary Medicine (1)
Pa. State College: D. Ed. (1)
University of Nebraska: Certificate in Social Work (1)
Michigan University: M.D. (1)
Meharry Medical College: Certificates in Anesthesia, Medical Technology & Radiology (3)
Indiana University: M.D. (2)
Benedict College: D.Ped. (1)
Lincoln U., Mo.: LL.D. (1); D.S. (1)

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Masters, Graduate, Professional, Ph.D., and miscellaneous degrees 4,964

What Negro Youth Expects from National Defense

By Isaac Moran

This is the first prize essay in the college division of the recent contest sponsored by the Youth department of the NAACP

WHAT liberty? Whose equality? are the questions all Negroes ask when they are asked to help defend their country on one hand, when on the other hand they are told that they cannot become aviators, sailors, or factory workers because they are—Negroes. Pearl Buck, internationally famous novelist, expresses briefly the paradox of the Negro when she writes in her article, Warning to Free Nations, "twelve million Negroes are oppressed by race prejudice of the white American from taking any active share in the life of the nation. And yet they are told to fight for liberty and equality and Democracy. Who can blame them if they ask, What liberty? Whose equality?"

Negro Youth wants to be American sailors, aviators, factory workers, and even ditchdiggers. In fact we want to be anything that any other American should be in the National Defense Program for this is our country, too, and we want to defend it with our blood, if necessary. But Negro Youth cannot defend their country effectively against the highly-trained enemy when we are being poorly trained to do so. In a program which demands skilled efficiency and accuracy in all its phases, a program which requires each citizen to perform his task to the best of his ability, there can be no room for such bottlenecks as the blind prejudices which prevent twelve million citizens from being adequately trained for service wherever and whenever needed.

Therefore, what Negro Youth expects from National Defense cannot be discussed completely without considering the following questions: first, What is the present status of the Negro in the National Defense Program? and second, What can Negro Youth do to actively participate in the National Defense Program?

Let these facts be made clear. Negro Youth recognizes the sacred responsibility which it must shoulder if it is to participate in the program and it asks no special favors, but it does insist there can be no national unity which is vital for total defense until all citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed are permitted to enter all branches of the National Defense Program.

ISAAC G. MORAN

This is what Negro Youth expects from National Defense:

1. That the selective service system integrate Negroes into all functions of the administrative system from the local to the national headquarters.
2. That all arms and services of the army, navy, marine, and air corps be opened to Negroes without restriction or racial discrimination.
3. That all Negro reserve officers be called into active service.
4. That senior units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps be immediately established at all Negro land grant colleges.
5. That all Negro doctors, dentists, and nurses who are qualified and needed be called to active duty.
6. That racial inequalities which now exist in the vocational training defense schools be eliminated and Negroes be allowed to enroll in all defense training schools.
7. That the National Labor Relations Act be amended to abolish labor unions which exclude Negroes from their organizations.
8. That the Attorney General investigate and prosecute all violations of the Sherman Anti-trust laws by labor organizations which by constitutional or ritualistic provisions prevent Negroes from gaining employment in defense industries.

Now let us briefly outline the present status of the Negro in the National Defense program. Colonel Benjamin Davis has been appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General. The civilian aide to the Secretary of War is Dean William H. Hastie, Major Campbell Johnson, Doctor Channing H. Tobias and Doctor Robert Weaver serve in advisory capacities. Five Negro colleges supervise instruction in aeronautics with Tuskegee being designated as the base of an air squadron for Negroes. The army is slowly lifting some of its barriers allowing Negroes to enter the artillery and anti-aircraft units. The navy, marine and air corps are lily-white. No Negroes are allowed to enter. The defense vocational training program has not reached the Negro on the whole. The thousands of defense arsenals and industries for the most part refuse to hire Negro skilled labor and the majority are not employing Negroes in any capacity. "Negroes are not getting anywhere with National Defense. The whole National Defense setup reeks and stinks with race prejudice, hatred, and discrimination," says A. Phillip Randolph.

What can Negro Youth do to participate in the National Defense Program? It seems to me that this question is the most important thing in an essay on this subject. Youth expects and wants action. Therefore, I shall attempt to outline briefly a plan of action. Negro Youth can participate in the defense program by organizing itself into one coordinated group and supporting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League in their respective programs.

Doctor Malcom S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, made the following suggestions at the close of the Conference on the Participation of Negroes in the National Defense held at Hampton Institute last fall: He writes:

1. "For the individual himself, each of us everywhere, to adopt that soundest of all policies for oneself of getting ready for whatever may come, of not hesitating to look upon the bright face of danger, of not looking for immediate rewards, but getting ready by keeping spiritually, emotionally, physically, mentally lean and hard. That implies that when training of any kind becomes

available for our youth or our oldsters, we should go and get it.
2. That we mobilize all local, state and national agencies and institutions in one big effort to get the Negro in the National Defense programs; and that we can cooperate with local government, church, educational, and other agencies in helping ourselves and others to get ready to fill jobs when they open up.
3. That schools and colleges for national defense can work at greater speed and greater efficiency to streamline the defense curriculum to make it realistic.
4. That industry and business can adopt procedures for finding out what the Negro can do: and second, to develop and keep open an open door to his employment.
5. That government—national, state and local—can come to a new awakening that democracy begins at home. And that American Negroes on all fronts offer industry unreserved loyalty and increasing skill."

Negro Youth can most effectively support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and National Urban League by initiating a "National Defense Fund for Negro Equality."

This Defense Fund should provide funds for:

1. A lobby for the "Negro Too" in the Defense Program.
2. Money to aid the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its discrimination litigation.
3. Industrial surveys of the present industrial skills among Negroes as carried on by the National Urban League.
4. A national radio program which would give the true facts of discrimination and the danger to democracy.
5. Articles, authentically written, illustrating discrimination of the Negro and the danger to democracy.
6. Movies depicting the bravery of the Negro in past wars for the defense and preservation of democracy.
7. An office corps for all organizations fighting to get the Negro in the Defense Program both locally and nationally.
8. Organizations of local and national semi-skilled and skilled Negro workers so that they could more effectively demand job opportunities.
9. Interracial cooperative programs on the appreciation of the Negroes' contribution to this democracy and his potentialities for preserving and extending it.
10. Operation of local and national interracial committees established to secure training and participation for the Negro in Defense.

If these steps are taken and others initiated by Negro Youth throughout the country they will have accepted the challenge of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who said: "Negroes must do everything to sting and lash the conscience of America."

If Negro Youth are to achieve what they want in National Defense we must learn to cooperate, put first things first, and show that we mean business.

The outlook is much brighter than it seems on the surface. Youth is becoming increasingly aware of the problems. At the same time there are many outstanding thinkers of all races who are cognizant of the deeper significance of the problems of discrimination. They realize that discrimination is undemocratic, unchristian, and impractical; that eventually it affects all regardless of race, color or creed. Though like a voice in the wilderness, the true heralds of democracy will gradually grow in strength and like Christ, though crucified, their teachings will become immemorial. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, even in what is now the dictator nations. Negro Youth must maintain faith in righteousness, justice and God. For Democracy like Christianity is a way of life and must be practiced if it is to survive. Democracy like Christianity will survive for Democracy is Christianity and Christianity is Democracy.

By Helen Deloney

This is the first prize essay in the high school division

THE Negro youth is striving to gain greater and higher advancement and to make himself known throughout the land in which he lives, not as a laborer, or forgotten man, but as a citizen of the great democratic set-up in which he lives. This has been the goal of the black boys and girls since the day of their emancipation.

He is looking forward to national defense to give him one more step toward his goal. To him the defense program is a means of obtaining a stronger grasp on the nation's problems, a chance to show his worth to the United States of America. This program is indeed a project in which the Negro youth can make the greatest advancement that he has ever had an opportunity to make.

In the light of this defense program, the Negro youth can see his goal with clearer vision than ever before. "Only a few more steps and I shall have reached my rightful place as an American citizen," he is saying to himself.

There is no question as to the racial situation after the Negro proves himself fit. When this long-hoped-for fulfilment is an actuality, the Negro youth will have all of the answers. The primary answer that we would give would be: We have proved our worth to the nation and its cause. Would we have to beg, as our fathers have for ages, for a place in this commonwealth? No, the cause of national defense will have gained our tie to bind us to the side of our white brethren for a greater and happier America.

HELEN DELONEY

In the earliest experience of the Negro youth, he has found that his race is not recognized. He is not recognized from the standpoint of voicing opinions where there will be some response, other than that which reminds him of his ancestral heritage. He is not recognized enough for him to show his true feeling. The Negro youth is hampered, tucked, and nailed down by the fetters of time and circumstance. A few Negroes have been given an opportunity to rise into limited spheres of American life, and have made good.

As the silk worm weaves its delicate fibers to produce the quality that is different, so does the black youth wish for the opportunity to exhibit his exceptional qualities to American life. When this is done the Negro youth will prove himself for various abilities. The Negro's ability to serve modern America is taken too much as a matter of fact. He is in the same circumstance as the cocoon of the silk worm. As the silk worm is given an opportunity to produce its work without interference, and gives the inimitable fibers, the Negro will prove his illimitable qualities.

The Negro youth is looking forward to world-wide recognition, recognition that will awaken the world to the fact that he is a human with the ability and grit to carry on. National defense can give and will give the Negro an opportunity to gain this.

A true American citizen has allegiance to his government. The Negro respects and obeys the government, but has no part in the making of it other than a few votes. One specific reason for the Negro's determined support in the national defense program is—America is home. We have been told through

the ages that a man has a right to protect and provide for his home.

The advantages exhibited to the Negro will be numerous. Out of the long desire to be an American—an American who can say: I have sacrificed for America. The Negro is willing and ready to make this sacrifice for America, as in the days of the past. He does not want other Americans to fight his battles in this approaching crisis. His hand will be put to the plow to save this democracy of ours.

The Negro youth expects to fill in the army and navy as American citizens and help to make this land strong and self-reliant before it is too late. As men and women of tomorrow, upon whose shoulders will rest the burden of upholding and protecting this commonwealth, the Negro youth wishes to be counted in as fit and dependable. We as the black youth of this nation, cry out: "Use us, America, in the way that all Americans should be used."

The Negro youth hears America's plea to save her, and we will not turn deaf ears to the only country that we know. We are born Americans, and we will help in the fighting of America's battles. Inasmuch as we are a minority group, we know that we are blessed in having a land unwrecked. We are blessed in having the peace that is wished for by the peoples of Europe. The heart of the nation is calling to the heart of the man; the Negro youth responds with every known sacrifice to keep it a fit place in which to live.

Democracy is a form of government that people of the world yearn for. America, up to now, has retained her democratic ideas and practices. When the other nations of the world need food, they turn to America. When they need munitions to further their cause, they turn to America. The Negro expects the national defense program to give him a hand to be charitable, to give him a hand in the making of the supplies for other peoples' desires.

The Negro youth expects a permanent place in the national guard. We will not burn the federal buildings and destroy the property of our nation. The Negro expects to rate in the naval groups of this nation; we will not expose the secrets of our land. The Negro expects a place in the making of materials for the protection of this nation, we will not destroy our munition factories. We, the youth of the black folk, expect the teachings of all of the crafts that lead to the preservation of our American ideals and practices.

Patrick Henry once said, ". . . There is a just God who reigns over the destinies of nations; and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. . . ." The shout of the Negro is and has been the essence of those spoken words and now that God who reigns over the destinies of nations is producing those foreign enemies to give to the Negro youth a chance to serve his country. The Negro youth will make good the faith of fellow-countrymen, as he has in the past.

The expectations of the Negro youth are so numerous, that, to write them out and place them end to end would necessitate miles of space; but they would add to one thing: THE NEGRO YOUTH EXPECTS A CHANCE TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY.

Honor Graduate

DAVID WATSON DALY DICKSON

At the 136th commencement of Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Maine, June 21, David Watson Daly Dickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Dickson of Portland, Maine, was graduated, climaxing a brilliant undergraduate career.

Dickson's commencement speech, "The Liberal Arts College Today," won the Goodwin commencement prize for the best undergraduate commencement oration. Standing first in a class of 141 students, and receiving an A.B. degree, *summa cum laude*, with high honors in English, Dickson became the twelfth Negro to be graduated from Bowdoin in the past 147 years.

In 1937 Dickson was graduated from Portland high school as valedictorian of his class, and as an outstanding participant in numerous extra-curricular activities. After winning a competitive State of Maine scholarship, Dickson entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1937. His name appeared on the Dean's List for four years, and he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, in his junior year, at which time he was awarded the Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa prize. He was a member of the Debating Council which he served as manager and president. He played in the college band, and was sports managing editor of the college weekly, the "Orient," during his third year. In his senior year, Dickson was president of the Classical club, and co-chairman of the Red Cross drive committee.

Some of the numerous prizes and scholarships won by Dickson in the past four years were the Bradbury Debating prize, the H.L. Fairbanks and the S. Plummer prizes for excellence in public speaking, the 1868 Speaking prize, the Achorn Debating prize, the Bertram Smith prize scholarship for excellence in English literature, the Pray English Literature prize for the best major paper in English, the Brown Extemporaneous English Composition prize, and the Henry W. Longfellow graduate scholarship for post-graduate work in belles lettres.

Dickson received the grade of "A" in all subjects throughout his four college years, thus establishing a record only once before duplicated in the history of the college. He was the second member of his family to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and the third of his family to attend Bowdoin, a small New England college, all of whose Negro graduates have been outstanding students.

Although the number of Negro students who have attended Bowdoin is small, this college has been closely associated with Negro education. The first Negro to be graduated from an American college, was graduated from Bowdoin in 1828, and General Otis O. Howard, founder of Howard university, Washington, D. C., was a Bowdoin graduate.

A grant from the Julius Rosenwald fund and a scholarship from Harvard university will make it possible for Dickson to continue his studies in English at the Harvard graduate school next year.

Why

Why seek the moon
When day is trapped by night?
What need have I for eyes
When you are out of sight?

Why blows the wind
Unless to kiss the flower?
Wind would I gladly be
To kiss you hour by hour.

Why cherish dawn
When dew so soon is fled?
Why wish for love
When love so soon is dead?

—Edward A. Batten

Lincoln University (Missou

LEFT TO RIGHT, FRONT ROW: Brent Oldham, Howard University and New York university, (Business Administration); Hazel Teabeau, University of Kansas, (English); Arthur Pullam, University of Kansas, (Biology); Hadley Hartshorn, Lincoln university (Mo.) and University of Minnesota, (Education); Marie Bather, Columbia university, (Home Economics); George Williams, Kansas State College, (Mechanic Arts); Flora Freeman, Lincoln university (Mo.) and Boston university, (Education); Violet King, Lincoln university (Mo.) and Western Reserve, (Education); Marcia Canty, West Virginia State college and Columbia university, (Home Economics); B. T. McGraw, Atlanta university, University of Michigan and Harvard university, (Registrar); Regina Goff, Northwestern university and Columbia university (Education); Azalea Martin, Fisk university and Columbia university, (Education); Sara Spencer, Lincoln university (Mo.) and Ohio State university, (History); Parthenia Norris, Indiana State Teachers college and Indiana university, (Education); Myrtle Livingston, Colorado State college and New York university, (Physical Education); D. W. Bowles, Howard university, (Law); Alice Williams, Columbia university, (Physical Education); J. H. Seeney, Michigan university, (Education); Mrs. Ina Bolton, Washburn and University of Kansas (Dean of Women).

SECOND ROW: L. W. Hatcher, Hampto Dunson, Morehouse college and Columbia u Harris, Oberlin Conservatory and Northweste Wilberforce university and University of Denve Hampton Institute and University of Iowa, (M and Kansas State Teachers college (Manhattan gan university, (History); E. R. Miller, Uni Pennsylvania, (Government); C. E. Dickinson Hilda Lawson, University of Illinois (English and Howard university, (Law); R. G. Richar (School Physician); E. B. Kalibala, New Y (Sociology); C. C. Damel, Lincoln universit cation); Ray Kemp, Duquesne university, (

THIRD ROW: J. V. Strickland, Massachu Maxwell, University of Colorado and Univ Cotton, Hampton Institute and Kansas State

souri) Faculty—June 1941

Hampton Institute, (Mechanic Arts); A. A. ...a university (Modern Languages); R. C. ...thwestern university, (Music); H. M. Purnell, ...f Denver, (Secretarial Training); C. B. Taylor, ...w, (Mechanic Arts); Louis Fry, Prairie View ...ahattan), (Mechanic Arts); R. L. Gill, Michi... University of Pittsburgh and University of ...chinson, Ohio State university, (Agriculture); ...English); S. Richardson, University of Illinois ...Richardson, University of Western Tennessee, ...New York university and Columbia university, ...iversity (Mo.) and University of Iowa, (Edu...nity, (Physical Education).

...achusetts State college, (Agriculture); U. S. ...University of Chicago, (Chemistry); G. R. ...State Teachers college (Pittsburg), (Mechanic Arts); S. J. Reedy, Lincoln university (Mo.), University of Iowa and Colorado State College of Education (Graduate); S. F. Collins, Livingston college and University of Cincinnati, (Education); W. W. Dowdy, State University of Iowa and Cornell university, (Biology); N. P. Barksdale, University of Kansas, (Modern Languages); E. G. Roberts, North Eastern university, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, North Carolina university and Indiana university, (Mechanic Arts); A. S. Pride, University of Michigan and University of Chicago, (English); W. R. Talbot, University of Pittsburgh, (Dean of Men).

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Virginia State College Instructional Faculty

In College Departments Only

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SECOND ROW: P. C. Johnson, Head Dept. Secondary Education, Ed.D., Temple U.; T. P. F. Whiting, Assoc. Prof. of English, M.A., Columbia U.; M. D. Boswell, Inst. Library Science, B.S., Columbia U.; M. T. Carter, Asst. Prof. Agri. Econ., M.S., Cornell U.; Z. R. Turner, Instr. in English, M.A., U. of Kansas; J. H. Trotter, Instr. in Chemistry; M.S., U. of Michigan; A. L. Lindsay, Asso. Prof. Public School Music, M.A., Columbia U.; V. P. Foster, Instr. Physical Educ., M.A. Columbia U.; T. D. Pawley, Head English Dept., A.M., Harvard U.; C. M. Smith, Instr. Bus. Administration and Secretarial Training, M.Ed., Teachers College, City of Boston;

THIRD ROW: M. W. Neugent, Instr. Foods and Nutrition, M.S., Cornell U.; E. M. Colson, Chairman Education Unit, Ph.D., Columbia U.; C. Collins, Instructor in Voice; A. L. Meredith, Head Art Dept., M.A., Columbia U.; F. D. Anderson, Head Dram. Dept., M.A., Columbia U.; E. Mundon, Instr. Bus. Administration and Secretarial Training, M.A., New York U.; O. S. Howard, Asso. Prof. of English, M.A., Columbia U.; L. S. Hunter, Asso. Prof. of Mathematics, Ed.M., Harvard U.; E. L. Turner, Instr. in German, M.A., Wellesley college;

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Others not in the picture: J. A. Moore, Dir. of Physical Educ., Ph.D., U. of Cincinnati; W. N. Ridley, Head of Educational Ext., M.A., Howard U.; George Washington Owens, Head of Dept. of Agricultural Educ., B.S., Kansas State Agricultural College; H. W. Roberts, Head of Dept. of Sociology, M.A., U. of London; E. G. Trigg, Asso. Prof. of Bacteriology, M.S.P.H., U. of Michigan; E. F. Davies, Asst. Prof. of Sociology and Philosophy, M.A., Yale U.; J. H. Montague, Head of the Music Dept., Mus.M., Syracuse U.

Shaw University Faculty

Raleigh, N. C.

LEFT TO RIGHT, first row: Samuel Barkesdale, B.S., Virginia Union U., A.M., U. of Michigan, (Physical Education); Lorenzo W. Addison, A.B., A.M., U. of Southern Calif., (Biology); Mrs. Susie W. Yeargin, A.B., Shaw U., A.M., Columbia U., (Dean of Women); Dr. Nelson H. Harris, A.B., Virginia Union U., A.M., Ph.D., U. of Michigan, (Dir. of Extension and Summer School); J. Francis Price, A.B., A.M., Howard U., (Registrar); G. E. Jones, B.S.C. Howard U., (Bus. Mgr.); Dr. Robert P. Daniel, A.B., Virginia Union U., A.M., Ph.D., Columbia U., (President); J. L. Tilley, A.B., Shaw U., Ph.B., A.M., U. of Chicago, (Dean); Lenoir H. Cook, A.B. Dartmouth College, A.M. Columbia U., (French); Mrs. Minnie D. Turner, A.B., Shaw U. Graduate Study, U. of Chicago, (English); Newell D. Eason, A.B., U. of Calif., A.M., U. of Southern Calif., (Economics and Sociology); Walker H. Quarles, B.S.C., Virginia Union U., (Sec'y. to President); Charles R. Eason, B.S., M.S., Rutgers U., (Mathematics)

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The Morgan State College Faculty—1940-1941

Baltimore, Maryland

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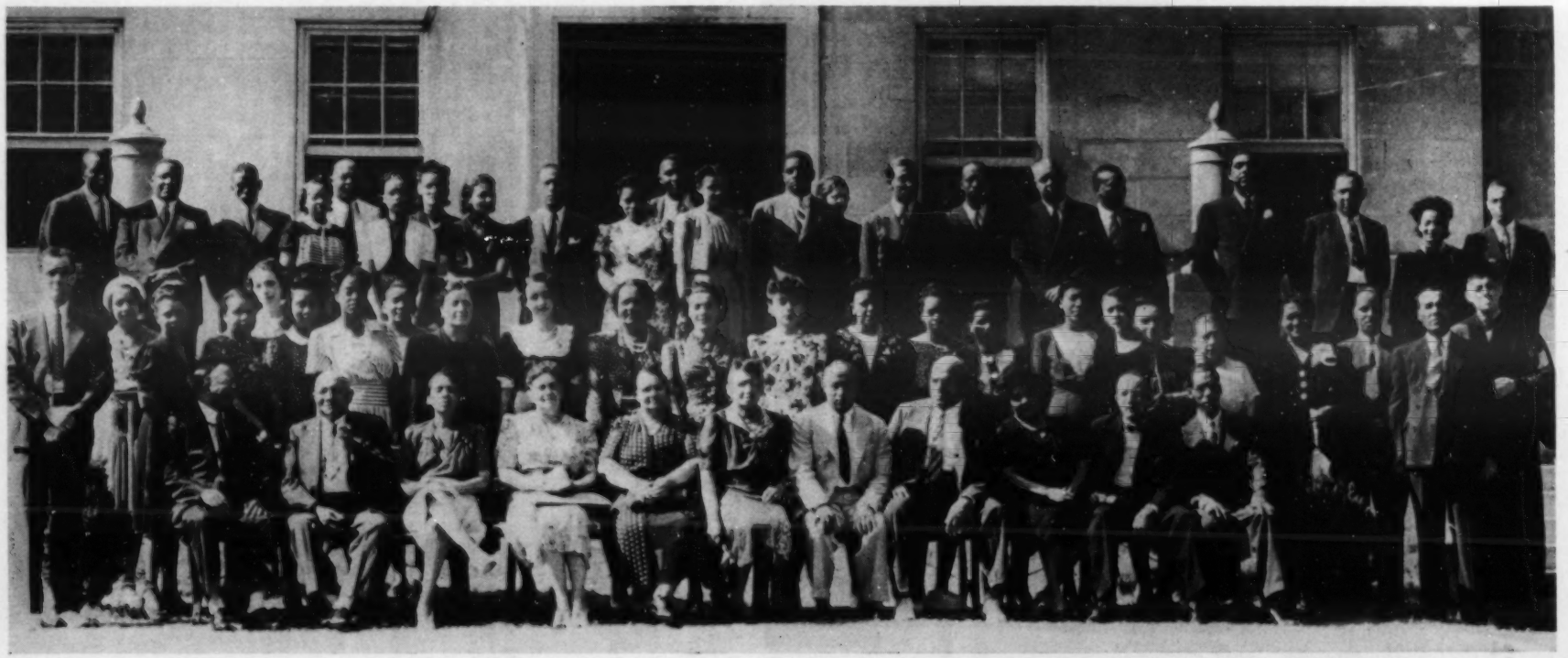
2ND ROW—Angeline D. Smith, B.S., Hampton, Assistant Librarian; Natalie C. Tilghman, A.M., Columbia, Education; Jessie W. Wright, A.M., Columbia, English; Alice N. Gross, A.M., Columbia, Home Economics; Laura M. Robinson, A.B., Morgan, Physical Education; Jean F. Turpin, A.M., Howard, English; Georgia F. Halloway, A.M., Michigan, Assistant Librarian

3RD ROW—Rupert A. Lloyd, A.M., Harvard, Latin; Floyd R. Banks, Ph.D., Pennsylvania, Physics; Ollington E. Smith, A.M., Fisk, Speech and Drama; Edward P. Hurt, A.M., Columbia, Physical Education; Talmadge L. Hill, A.M., Columbia, Health and Physical Education; John A. Herculson, B.S., Tufts, Chemistry; Edward G. Carroll, B.D., Yale, Philosophy; Howard L. Cornish, A.M., Columbia, Mathematics

4TH ROW—Edward M. Coleman, Ph.D., Southern California, History and Political Science; Earl R. Moses, A.M., Chicago, Social Science; Clinton E. Knox, Ph.D., Harvard, History; William W. Proctor, A.B., Morgan, Mathematics; Winifred O. Bryson, A.M., Atlanta, Commerce; George H. Spaulding, M.S., Pennsylvania, Chemistry; Charles C. Key, A.M., Columbia, Biology; Milton L. Calloway, A.M., Columbia, Biology; Mason A. Hawkins, Ph.D., Pennsylvania, Education

ABSENT—Hattie P. Carter, A.M., Columbia, Home Economics, on leave; Julia B. English, A.M., Howard, English

Tennessee A and I State College Faculty, 1940-41



FRONT ROW: (Reading Left to Right) F. J. D. McKinney, Assistant Registrar, Ball State Teachers; R. B. J. Campbelle, Bursar, Kent School of Law, C.P.A.; Dr. D. H. Turpin, Dentist, D.D.S., Meharry; Mrs. Frances A. Sanders, Elementary Education, M.A., Columbia; Mrs. Lena B. Watson, Matron, East Dormitory; Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Director of Cafeteria; Mrs. Martha M. Brown, Hampton Library School, Librarian; Merle R. Eppse, History, M.A., Columbia; R. E. Clay, State Building Developer; Miss Laura M. Averitte, English, M.A., Columbia; A. V. Boswell, Treasurer and Mathematics, M.A., Northwestern; G. W. Gore, Jr., Dean, Ph.D., Columbia

SECOND ROW: Mrs. Pearl W. Gore, Students Accounts, B.S., Tennessee State; Mrs. Rachel Patillo, Matron, B.S., Tennessee State; Miss Lois Daniel, B.S., Tennessee State and Hampton Library School, Assistant Librarian; Mrs. Mary Clark, Assistant Nurse; Miss Madelon Battle, Psychology, M.A., Columbia; Miss Ruth Duvall, Secretary to the Building Developer, B.S., Tennessee State; Mrs. Carry Denny, N.Y.A. Supervisor, B.S., Tennessee State College; Miss Ruth G. Smith, Romance Languages, M.A., La Sorbonne; Mrs. Corinne Springer, Home Economics, M.A., Cincinnati; Miss Zelma Redmond, English, M.A., Columbia; Miss Dorothy Garland, Physical Education, B.S., Sargent; Miss Carolyn Johnson, Art, B.S., Howard; Miss Mary E. Forbes, Registrar's Office, M.A., Fisk; Miss Mattie Upshaw, Office, B.S., Tennessee State; Mrs. Em. Burt-Thompson, Science, M.S., University of Michigan; Miss Mabel Evans, Home Economics, B.S., Indiana State Teachers; Mrs. Goldie Bruce, School Nurse, Chicago School of Nursing; Miss Catherine Bradford, Home Economics, B.S., Tennessee State; Mrs. Edna Rose Hankal, Dean of Women, A.B., Fisk; Mrs. E. Jeanette Vernon, Secretary, B.S., Tennessee State College; Theodore Gould, Physics, M.A., Boston; J. C. Ballard, Social Science, M.A., Columbia; President W. J. Hale

THIRD ROW: Grady Sherrill, Maintenance Department, B.S., Tennessee State; Thomas E. Poag, Dramatics, M.A., Ohio State; Arnold Daniels, Industrial Education, B.S., Tennessee State; Miss Modestine Young, Assistant Librarian, B.S., Tennessee State; Joseph Marks, Mechanic Arts, B.S., Tennessee State; Mrs. Willette Kilpatrick, Savage School of Physical Education; Mrs. Hilda M. Taylor, Secretary to Dean, B.S., Tennessee State; J. C. James, Government, M.A., Boston; Miss Eunice Matthew, Elementary Education, A.B., Hunter College; Wade Wilson, Industrial Education, Ed.M., Pennsylvania State; Mrs. Alma D. Jones, English, M.A., Columbia; Lester Lennon, Health, M.A., Columbia; Mrs. W. J. Hale, Business Education, M.A., Columbia; Jessie D. Hayes, Chemistry, M.S., University of Iowa; A. Vedester Hill, Agriculture, B.S., Southern; Floyd C. Mourning, Physical Education, M.A., Columbia; Thomas Laster, Biology, M.A., Minnesota; Forrest Strange, Industrial Education, B.S. Tennessee State; Edward T. Johnson, English, M.A., Chicago; Mrs. Marie Brooks-Strange, American Conservatory of Music; Robert L. Williams, Social Science, M.A. Howard

General Information

Tennessee A & I State College was established by act of the Tennessee General Assembly in 1909, and began instruction in 1912, as a two-year state normal school. In 1922 it became a state college and first granted bachelor's degrees in 1924. The present physical plant is valued at more than three million dollars. During 1940–41, more than 1800 students were enrolled in its resident and extension divisions.

Gammon Theological Seminary

FACULTY. LEFT TO RIGHT: John Albert Kelley, Lawrence College, A.B., U. of Wisconsin, M.A., Graduate Study, Emory U., B.A. in Library Science, Librarian; Constance Arnold Kelley, Mt. Holyoke, A.B., M.A., Bryn Mawr, Boston U., Graduate Study, Director of Woman's Work and Prof. of Religious Education; Frank W. Clelland, Boston U., A.M., Ph.D.; Harvard U., Episcopal Theological school, Chicago U., Graduate study, New Testament and Christian Doctrine; Willis J. King, President, Boston U., S.T.B., Ph.D., D.D., Fellow Julius Rosenwald Fund for research in Oxford U. and Palestine, Old Testament; Joseph W. Nicholson, Garrett Biblical Institute, B.D., Northwestern U., Ph.D., Preaching and Church Administration; Charles Andres Talbert, Gammon Theological Seminary, B.D.; Northwestern U., M.A., Wiley College, D.D., U. of Chicago, Graduate Study, Church history; Roger S. Guptill, Boston U., S.T.B., Hartford Seminary Foundation, M.A., Christian Missions

ESTABLISHED in 1883, Gammon is a fully accredited Theological school offering a standard three year graduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In the department for training women in church and religious work the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education is given.

It is a splendidly equipped Seminary for the training of ministers and missionaries—one which combines a devout Christian Spirit with the highest scholarship.

It is located in Atlanta, Georgia, and may be reached by the South Pryor Street car line. The picturesque campus comprises seventeen and one-half acres of rolling land and makes a beautiful setting for the fine buildings and faculty residences. Being in a great city the Seminary has the advantage of practical field work and yet its ample campus gives the quiet and seclusion so helpful to serious study.

Its aim is to prepare young people for the ministry and to train leaders for missionary and other forms of Christian service. The Seminary is so well equipped and has such an excellent Faculty that it offers advantages for Negro students which cannot be secured elsewhere.

All the privileges of the Seminary are open to candidates from any Christian Church. The entrance requirements are Christian character, reasonable scholarship, and financial resources sufficient to meet the very modest expenses.

Gammon has been most fortunate through the years in securing for its Faculty men of high scholarly attainments and noble Christian character. Each professor has specialized in his particular field and gives his full time to the work of the Seminary.

The Degree Course is open only to those who have received the Bachelor of Arts degree or its equivalent from an accredited college. The classes provided in this course are exclusively for college graduates. Students who have to their credit ninety semester hours of approved work are graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

The Department of Missions is provided by the Stewart Missionary Foundation and affords special training for missionaries, home or foreign. Its courses are open to both men and women, and the students registered in the School of Missions have access to any course in the Seminary for which they are prepared.

There is an impression abroad that those who become engrossed in the studies of college and seminary are likely to lose something of the ardor and clarity of their Christian experience. This cannot justly be said of students at Gammon. Each class session is begun in the attitude of worship and usually with song and prayer. Chapel services each school day at noon and devotional meetings on Tuesday evenings keep the spiritual life fervent and strong. In short, life at Gammon Seminary is a demonstration of the fact that ardent devotion and thorough scholarship can dwell together as brothers.

At Gammon the student has access to one of the finest Theological Libraries in the South. The total number of volumes and pamphlets exceeds 25,000, and every year additions of carefully selected books are made so as to keep each department in touch with recent developments. The students who respond to the individual direction given by members of the Faculty will readily develop the reading habit and attain the skill in research which will be of inestimable value to them in the future work of the ministry.

Many students find it necessary to earn part of their expenses during the school year. A limited number of opportunities to earn money are available on the campus and in the city but the student ought to have most of his time free for study. Only so can he do his best in preparation for his future ministry.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Largest Representation At Houston Conference

With delegates from 36 states and the District of Columbia, the 32nd annual conference of the NAACP in Houston, Tex., June 24–28 had the largest representation in many years, certainly in the last ten years since the conference met in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1931.

Los Angeles, Calif., was selected by the delegates for the 1942 conference. The usual date of the third week in June was voted, but since that time the Los Angeles branch has written the national office suggesting the conference be moved into the middle of July. The selection of Los Angeles represented a triumph in persistence for the Los Angeles delegation which has formally extended invitations to the conference for the past four meetings, beginning in Detroit in 1937.

The Houston meeting got off to a flying start Tuesday night, June 24, with the addresses of Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, and Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma City *Black Dispatch*. Mr. Agar electrified his audience with an address which declared America must do justice by the Negro as one means of defeating Hitlerism. His speech evoked frequent cheers and at its conclusion he was obliged to rise and bow three times.

Editor Dunjee, delivering the keynote address for the conference, speaking as a member of the national board of directors, struck out at all the un-democratic practices of America and told of the work of the NAACP in combatting unfairness against Negroes. His vigorous speech was interrupted frequently by applause.

At the Wednesday night meeting the overflow audience heard the dramatic highlight speech of the conference, the address of W. Robert Ming, Jr., on the Negro in the armed forces of the nation. The other speaker of the evening was A. Philip Randolph, member of the board of directors and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who brought news of the signing by President Roosevelt that very afternoon, of the executive order against racial discrimination in defense employment. Because of that order Mr. Randolph announced the postponement of the March on Washington scheduled for July 1.

The Thursday evening session, also to a packed house, contained speeches by Madison S. Jones, Jr., national youth director of the NAACP, and President Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega college. It was the annual youth night of the conference and the young people were out in force. Mr. Jones reviewed the work of the youth division. President Gallagher gave a moving address on inequalities in education.

Prize winning contestants in the Jamaica, N. Y., branch popularity contest; left to right: Lillian Gourdine, Marion Ruffin, Mrs. Mildred Scott, chairman of contest committee, Sylvia Treadwell, winner, Mildred Gee and Muriel Robinson

Friday night was the closing night session of the conference and drew the largest audience of the week, with more than 800 persons standing outside Good Hope Baptist church listening to the speeches through a special loudspeaker. Presentation of the Spingarn medal to Richard Wright was made by Elmer Anderson Carter, member of the appeals board of the New York State Unemployment Insurance fund, and editor of *Opportunity* magazine.

In accepting the medal, Richard Wright told the story of the life and urged his hearers to live adventurously. The final speech of the conference was the address of Walter White, long-awaited because of the challenge to the NAACP thrown down by the brutal murder of Bob White in the courtroom at Conroe, Tex. White was being defended by NAACP lawyers who twice had won reversals of his conviction in higher courts.

The address of the NAACP secretary was a denunciation of the whole Texas system, with a special emphasis on the Bob White case and the type of justice it typifies, and on the white primary system which denies Negro Texans the right to vote and helps to produce men like Martin Dies and Tom Connally in the Congress of the United States. Mr. White pledged the NAACP to unremitting warfare until the full rights of Negro Americans are secured.

The day sessions on Wednesday were given over to group discussion of the franchise question and to problems of NAACP branches. All day Thursday was devoted to a consideration of the Negro in national defense, while Friday day sessions covered education and legal work, winding up with a panel on NAACP organization problems in the afternoon. Full text of the resolutions adopted Saturday morning will appear in THE CRISIS for September.

Those elected to the nominating com-

mittee for the board of directors were: Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, Okla.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; and Eugene Hall, Detroit, Mich.

Life membership medals were presented to the National Chapter of Girl Friends, John Hammond, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and the International Longshoremen's union No. 858.

Ten persons were awarded merit medals for their work in the NAACP during the past year: J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. John A. Singleton, Jamaica, N. Y.; G. F. Porter, Dallas, Tex.; Miss Etta Stanton, Talladega college, Ala.; George B. Murphy, Sr., Baltimore, Md.; Levi S. Byrd, Cheraw, S. C.; and Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.

The Houston branch under the presidency of the Rev. A. A. Lucas and with the help of various committees, made the stay of delegates a memorable one. Aside from providing for every business need of the conference, the branch arranged a series of social events capped by a beach party and barbecue Saturday afternoon and evening on the Gulf at Galveston, Tex.

Proceeding at the same time as the senior conference was the youth section which met in Bee Bee Tabernacle C.M.E. church under the general direction of Madison S. Jones, Jr. Speakers and round table discussions featured the day sessions, with the highlight being a debate between Detroit and Houston councils, won handily and decisively by Houston.

Detroit Campaign

The first report from the Detroit, Mich., campaign in June showed a total of $5,970.65, with 5,344 members. Clean-up reports later are expected to boost the total well beyond the 6,000 mark. A report by teams follows:

Fred Allen, $146.50; Rose Barrett and Mildred Gardner, $96; Brooks-Henderson, $15; Wilhelmina Brown, $229.75; M. Cook-M. Bacon, $265.65; Prince Clark, $697; Curry-Nance, $141; Carlton Gaines, $71.50; McFall, $50; Laurence A. Millben, $95.50; Cassie Morris, $104.50; George W. Reed, $15; Thompson-Kendrick, $409; Everett Watson, $234; C. W. White, $25; Woods-Campbell, $75.50; Bamls-Sweeney, $157; Collier-Summers, $180.50; Croff-Well, $228.50; Ruth Ellis-Heath, $164; Sallie B. Hill, $70.70; Theodore Jones, $190.50; McClendon-Constable, $818.50; Wendell Murphy, $7; Norris-Young, $88.50; Charles Simmons, $94.50; L. W. Tyrrell, $235.50; Walker-Dempsey, $119.50; Nellie Watts, $33.50; Harrison M. Williams, $106.50; H. Wilson-H. Butler, $334; W. C. Woodson, $209.50; and youth councils, $224. The campaign was divided into three sections: the Army division, directed by Theodore Jones and Mrs. L. W. Tyrrell, as Generals; the Navy division, by Dr. W. A. Thompson and Mrs. Beulah Carter as Admirals; and the Youth Council, by Paris Wychez. Loving cups were won as follows: by the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance company to Theodore Jones and Mrs. L. W. Tyrrell, the leading division. Prince Clark was awarded the loving cup for the highest team, and Helen M. Wilson won the cup as the highest individual.

Branch News

Alabama: Local fraternities and sororities collaborated with the Mobile branch recently in holding an open forum at the Metropolitan A.M.E. church.

Arizona: The Winslow branch sponsored a dance in June. Not a large sum was realized, but the branch under C. B. Wilcox as president, is not discouraged.

Arkansas: Rev. M. G. Jefferson, of Miles Chapel church, spoke at a program of the Little Rock branch in June at the Negro Y.M.C.A.

Indiana: Rev. M. H. Alston was a speaker at the closing meeting of the membership campaign of the Evansville branch on June 29. A symposium with Clarence Goin, T. B. Neely, Dr. E. M. Baylor and Allen W. Jenkins, considered the meaning of the NAACP to an individual.

Rev. L. Ownes of Bethel A.M.E. church was principal speaker for a recent meeting of the Hammond branch. Andrew Maberry was chosen to represent the branch at the annual convention of the association in Houston.

Iowa: At the second annual two-day conference of Iowa branches held in June, Mrs. Georgine C. Morris presided. Scheduled speakers were S. Joe Brown, attorney, and Judge Don G. Allen. Delegates were present from branches at Keokuk, Ottumwa, Waterloo, Mason City, and Marshalltown; the conference was held in Des Moines.

Michigan: The Flint branch, Joseph Birch, president, made a plea to the city commission to hire Negro men and women in public works and assist in getting other employment. The need to study the problems of the Negroes of the area was pointed out.

Officers installed recently in the Jackson branch were: president, Mary Walls; vice-president, Mrs. Frances Williams; secretary, James Selby; assistant secretary, Mrs. Doris Wallace; treasurer, Hildred Grose. Committee chairmen are: publicity, Mrs. C. F. Eggleston; membership, Rev. O. W. Wagner; finance, Hildred Grose; labor and industry, Ruth Mabee; education, Olive Johnson; and entertainment, Mrs. L. Sisson.

The Port Huron branch has been active in its efforts along with other organizations to get action in the improvement of housing conditions of that city. The appointment of a city housing authority has been requested.

Minnesota: In cooperation with local clubs, the Duluth branch entertained local graduates in June. Graduates included Merle Black, Betty Rodney, Marjory Kelley, Julia Winfield, Mae Daniels, Margaret

Left to right: Mrs. Mae S. Thompson, guest speaker, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the District of Columbia branch, accepting life membership of the National Chapter of the Girl Friends, Mrs. Sadella McNichols, treasurer, Helen Lawrence, president, Mrs. Lambert, secy.

Thomas, Roscoe Thomas, John Allen and Wallace Rodney. Participants in the program were Eugene Watts, Elinor Clarfield, A. B. Clarfield, and Henry Williams.

Governor Stassen met with representatives of the Minneapolis branch in June following charges by the Negro Defense Committee against the governor for alleged discrimination against Negroes in the Home Defense Force. They requested admittance on an equal basis with other citizens. Irvin Mollison, had been assigned by the committee to prepare briefs for legal proceedings to be instituted against the governor.

Maryland: Climaxing a three year effort to organize additional branches in the state, the Baltimore branch, under the leadership of its president Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, sponsored the first State Conference of branches, May 24-25, at the Sharp Street Memorial Methodist church. Two hundred and three delegates from 16 counties heard discussions by Dr. George B. Murphy, Sr., Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Edward S. Lewis, of the Baltimore Urban League, Attorney W. A. C. Hughes, and Dean William Pickens. The conference voted among other things, to work to eliminate police brutalities, to secure equal school equipment for county children, to cooperate with the Urban League and the YMCA in their efforts to increase the wages and decrease the hours of domestic workers, to work for federal and state legislation to protect domestic workers, and to work to eliminate discrimination in the defense industries. On May 24 a testimonial luncheon was held in honor of Dr. George B. Murphy, Sr., for his leadership in the successful fight to equalize teachers' salaries in Maryland, which dates back to 1916. On May 25 at the mass meeting Walter White, executive secretary, spoke on the subject, "Does America Want To Be Saved?" Representatives of labor unions were special guests at this meeting. Officers of the conference elected were: Mrs. Enolia McMillan, president; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth McDaniels, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Theresa Banks, secretary; Henry Ayers, treasurer; and Dr. U. B. Bourne, assistant treasurer.

Two new branches have been organized in Maryland. One is the Sparrows Point branch, Baltimore County with the following officers: president, Edward Hill; vice-presidents, Mrs. Minerva Mickey, Charles Weems, Eugene Schuyler; secretary, Mrs. E. S. McDaniels; assistant secretary, Ruth Scott; and treasurer, Mr. Flourney. Officers of the Calvert County branch are president, Mrs. M. Ray; secretaries, Mrs. Myrtle Griffin and Mrs. Martha Long; and treasurer, Clarence Bungy.

Missouri: Charles Duncan was chosen to represent the Mexico branch at the Houston convention.

Rev. E. S. Redd, president of the Columbia branch, was elected voting delegate to the Houston convention.

The St. Joseph branch has voted to sponsor a playground for Negro children during the summer on the Masonic property at Second and Louis streets.

The St. Louis County branch was recently addressed by Mrs. Charles W. Martin and Glenn Ogle.

New Jersey: Mrs. Mattie Walker of Morristown was the guest soloist at a service of the local branch in Orange. Alice Satchelle was at the piano.

Walter White, national executive secretary, addressed a capacity audience in Fitzgerald's Auditorium, Atlantic City, at a meeting sponsored by the Atlantic City and Pleasantville branches in June. Mr. White discussed the Negro's place in democracy and the national defense program. He was welcomed by Thomas Huselton of the local Chamber of Commerce, and was introduced by Dr. A. E. Forsythe. Dr. J. H. Cardwell and Roscoe Carroll spoke briefly. Mrs. Lillian Rhodes made an appeal for memberships, and Attorney Nelson Nichols presided.

Rev. A. White and William Davis were elected to serve as delegates to the conference in Houston, by the Morris County branch.

The Paterson branch gave a dinner at the local Y.W.C.A. in June at which time Madison Jones, Jr. national youth director was guest speaker. Mrs. Fannie H. Curtis is president of the branch, and Clara L. Smith was chairman of the dinner committee.

New York: The Jamaica, L. I., branch contributed $50 to the Long Island Daily Press Play Lots Fund to be used for providing recreation areas for South Jamaica children. The contribution was made possible by members' donations. At the NAACP conference in Houston, Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the branch, was awarded a merit award for his vigilance in the matter of housing, juvenile delinquency and police brutality.

The Port Chester branch was presented with its charter in June.

Ohio: E. Frederic Morrow conducted a membership drive for the Toledo branch in June, which resulted in an enrollment of more than 600 members.

The Dayton branch held a mass meeting in June in behalf of Odell Waller, Virginia sharecropper condemned to death for the slaying of his landlord. Mrs. Annie Waller and Pauli Murray addressed the meeting. The Dayton branch has also been active in its efforts to get jobs for Negroes in plants with defense contracts.

South Carolina: The annual conference of South Carolina branches was held in Columbia, June 15 and 16. The principal address was delivered by Presiding Elder Beard of the Edisto district, and Rev. E. A. Adams, president of the Columbia branch, also spoke. Delegates voted on campaigns to achieve equalization of educational facilities for Negro children and equal pay for teachers, the right of franchise in municipal, state and federal elections, equal opportunities for employment in defense industries; the meeting also commended the president for his recent executive order regarding discrimination in defense plants. Officers elected were: James M. Hinton, president; Rev. W. A. Wright, vice-president; M. B. Robinson, and Mojeska Simpkins, secretaries; Dr. James E. Briggs, treasurer; and S. J. McDonald, chairman of the board of directors.

The San Francisco branch is on the 1941 honor roll due to the efforts of many persons including those shown above, left to right: Roxber Chambers, chairman of the membership campaign; H. T. Sheppard, president; and Joseph Williams, secretary of the campaign

Virginia: Richard Birks, president, reports that the Roanoke branch had the most successful membership campaign in its history in June. The "Blue" team led by C. C. Williams won over the "Red" team under Mrs. Bessie L. Coles, Justina K. Spencer reported $102, Richard Birks reported $82, and Y. Hutsona, $79. Miss Spencer was elected delegate to the national conference in Houston.

Washington: At a recent meeting of the Tacoma branch, the Rev. D. C. Stevenson, pastor of the African M. E. church and student of the College of Puget Sound, gave his prize-winning oration "The Constitution and the Negro," which was delivered at the college in an oratorical contest.

West Virginia: The formerly known Triadelphia branch has been renamed the Man branch, and its present officers include A. L. Coleman of Lorado; Joe Abbott, Arthur Underwood, Mrs. Julia B. Callaway, Mrs. Bettie Tipton, Rev. C. F. Shaffer, Mrs. Martha Callaway, Prof. Theodore Simpson, R. C. McIver, Rev. T. A. Jones, Prof. J. P. Cleveland, and several others. The Man branch plans to cooperate in several projects with the Logan branch in the coming season.

A Call to Negro Youth

By John E. Sullivan

THERE are 21,000,000 Americans between the ages of 16 and 24. All of them are trying to find a secure and meaningful place in society. Too many of them have no work to do; many want more education; many have no place to play and mix with others their age. Some are in love and cannot afford marriage. And some are wondering if they will have to go to war. A lot of these young millions are bewildered, unhappy, and growing bitter. Their plight is one of the biggest social problems of the day, as yet unsolved.

Education's shortcomings are exposed when the college graduate cannot afford law school, when both stenographer and farm boy give up college to go to work. Both being extremely fortunate to have jobs at all. The facts are: One million young people of elementary and secondary school age are out of school; only 6% of all youth get beyond the 8th grade; only 10% get to college. The immediate need is for more vocational training (50% of all youth receive none), less stress on high school subjects most will never use in preparation for colleges they will never go to.

A few specific instances may make the picture clearer: An industrial town of a large population almost solely is dependent on industrial payrolls for its very livelihood is without one technical school to train youth for the industrial jobs. The city has a model school system and its plan of training is nationally famous, but its system only provides the basis for learning the skills needed by industry. Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago's schools, warned in the press that the government's six months' old vocational training program is threatened in the Chicago area by a shortage of vocational teachers. He explained, "teachers of the type needed come from industry and industry needs its trained workers now. We would like to get teachers from outside the schools for this training, but we can't find them." How many college youths in the past ten years were even given the slightest bit of advice to take courses that trained them for vocation training jobs in the teaching profession? Vocational guidance, that is more shop training, was relegated in the background, and only the slow pupils were trained, was the underdog in the fight to take its place on equal footing with "traditional training."

Negro youth should realize that the crying need of the day is for workers with skills, that the surest way to individual and group progress, despite the obstacles in the path, is through work with the hands

Men who visioned the future trend, as usual it seems, were trying to make us "slaves, robots, and humanless unthinking beings without culture." Jobs are youth's greatest need. More than 4,000,000 young people, out of school are unemployed. When youth finds society has no use for his energies and ability, he takes a blow that can be mentally, morally, and spiritually crippling. For Americans to fail in creating ample job opportunities for its youth is to gamble far too heavily on their trust in democracy.

Special Problems

We are particularly interested in Negro youth, because he is more specifically our special problem. The following is a typical picture of a typical Negro youth and his problems which have the above difficulties plus those peculiar to his group. The picture portrays a story from a recent magazine article.

"Eddie Mitchell is one of 2,000,000 Negroes between the ages of 16 and 24. Eddie had a few jobs. Two weeks out of 8th grade, he got work as a waiter in a Greek cafe for Negroes. He made $7.50 a week and worked 12 hours a day and seven days a week. He was fired after six months when the boss sold out. About nine months later Eddie got a job in a bowling alley. He worked from 6 p.m. until 12, got a dollar per night six nights a week. At the same time he got an afternoon job throwing circulars for $.89 a day and five days a week. Both jobs blew up in three months. Since 1938 he has had one day's work on a housepainting job."

Eddie is only one of at least 500,000 Negro youths out of school and out of work. Their chances of getting good jobs are far worse than those of unemployed white youths. Race prejudice consigns them to a narrow field of occupations. They work longer hours for less pay than white youth. In his search for security and a measure of happiness, the Negro youth faces some very hard realities. His odds in a white world are for example; LABOR: The average Negro youth with a full-time job works 49 hours a week for $8.71 (white youth: 44 hours for $15.17). Of Negro youth up to the age of 24, 9½% get semi-skilled jobs (white youth: 20%), 2% get skilled jobs (white youth: 8%).

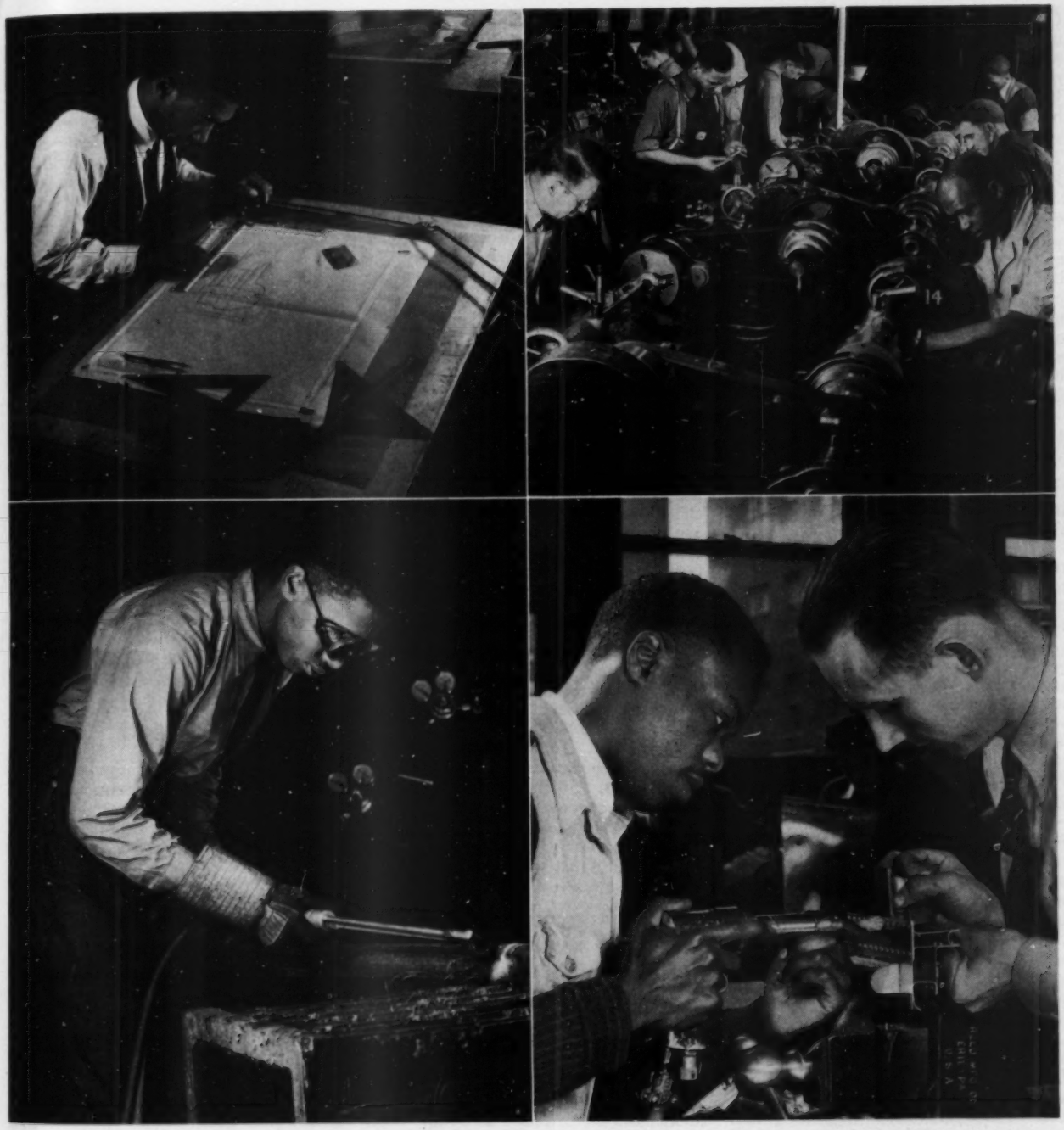
Cayton and Mitchell's—"The Black Worker and New Unions"—shows in their study of the steel, meat packing, and railroad carshops, tables that give truth to such percentages as above.

"Eddie is no Bigger Thomas. He does not understand this condition. His energy, ability, and will to work are wasted by society. Everyday he goes out looking for work in factories, restaurants, and employment agencies. He learned something of carpentering and housepainting in school, but will do anything. He says, 'I see a heap of things to be done and I don't know why I ain't doing some of it.' He could not even get into the army at the time he tried as the army did not want any more Negroes." Altogether, the Negro youth is seriously handicapped. His problem will be solved partially by general economic progress, fully solved when the whole problem as presented by his people is attacked and solved as well.

Defense Jobs

The boom of defense building should open up the horizon of occupations for Negro youth, but thus far there is little indication that it has reached him in quantity to affect the unemployment figures noticeably. One can readily see that skilled men are needed and Negro youth has not been prepared as it should have been. One reason for this is because parents have had a peculiar distaste for having their offsprings trained for manual work. "If my offspring is to be trained, it must be for white collar occupations," seems to be their philosophy. Apprentice schools in industries are training youth and now is the chance to get the essential preparation. But Negro youth runs into a beautiful piece of "buckpassing." Industry says that unions block their desire to apprentice them. Unions say industries are the stumbling block. A neat merry-go-round, and thus the horizon's rosy glow is dimmed.

Let us for a moment look at the picture of the Negro youth who is trained for skilled labor jobs. A recent news-



The need of the day is for skilled workers. Ernest Marshall, a colored staff member of the Vocational Education Program for National Defense in the Detroit, Mich., public school system, sends these photographs of boys and men in training. Top left, mechanical drafting, of which class a Negro is the instructor; top right, white and colored students in a machine tool class; lower left, welding; lower right, aero-riveting in airplane wing construction

paper article relates that there is much indignation against the Federal government and big manufacturers in the Chicago area who are being awarded government defense contracts while Negroes, who are being taxed for the defense program, are being denied jobs.

An example of this discrimination was given when a youth told the story of having to "pass" as a member of another race in order to get an industrial job. The youth in question learned the machinist trade. He told of the defense training school's attempt to discourage Negro youth from certain courses, notably in the machinist trade in order to keep them from becoming expert machinists.

He told how he had to change his nationality in the trade in order to get training. He also told how he went from one plant receiving government contracts after another, including the Whiting Corporation in Harvey, and the

Crane Company in Chicago. Always he met the same story. "We don't hire Negroes" or "We don't hire Negro machinists." Finally, he applied for a job at a certain plant whose owner is high up in the affairs of the city and supposedly a "friend" to the Negro. The youth changed his race and got the job.

Yet, the white press and magazines spout this in an unending stream: Here stands industry, eager for the energy and ideas of youth. Here's youth fumbling, uncertain, eager for a future. The eyes of youth must be opened to the magnificent future of industry and its opportunities, and to the importance and excitement of being a part of it. Youth's best opportunity for work today is in the factory.

Demand for Skills

With America's increasing industrialization, white collar jobs are becoming proportionately fewer. The widest road to the executive desk starts at the bench. Young men with mechanical training are in demand. One has only to look at one industry to see the urgent need for skilled labor. In the aircraft industry, growing faster than a gale-swept prairie fire, there will be a need for 1,494 electricians, but only 13 are registered. With 1,826 patternmakers needed, there are 222 metal and 553 wood patternmakers looking for jobs. These figures are only indications of one industry's need of skilled labor, yet the Negro youth has to change his race to get a job.

For years, unions and employers, each for their own reason, have kept the training of apprentices to a rock-bottom minimum. Meanwhile, once-skilled workers have grown rusty, sometimes because of disuse of their skills but chiefly because of technological advances. The devastating effects on Negro skilled labor, of course, would fill pages, as they are still "the last to be hired, and the first to be fired."

But how is Negro youth going to get ahead against such terrific obstacles? Let me cite one case. Joe Bennington, young Negro aircraft engineer on the West Coast, succeeded in getting into the field for which he was trained despite seeming unsurmountable odds. He ran into all the prejudices and discouragements possible, but he was made of the stuff that conquers obstacles and he will, I feel, because of his will to win, be nationally famous in the future.

To rear more Joe Benningtons in all fields of industry Negro parents must understand and practice this kind of a philosophy for the benefit of their youth. They must get away from their unfound dislike of working with their hands as a future for their youth. Skilled labor with its income of the past and present is certainly no social disgrace for anyone. Without sufficient money social equality, our special fetish, is practically impossible. Economic security for the majority of Negro people is a step in the right direction for social equality, for all groups, irrespective of race, color, creed, respect the dollar. Negro parents should keep this foremost in their minds when they are guiding the future destiny of their children, especially in matters of race pride, race cooperation, race integrity, and race solidarity.

In "Education for Chaos," Pitkin urged making the child master the largest possible number of skills, above all skills which can be used in many jobs. Each job is a set of skills. Some of these may be turned to good accounts in others, some cannot be so turned. The skills of a music teacher cannot be easily used in other work. Shun them, if you are trying to improve your future chances. Once you lose your job, you are out of luck, unless you have other skills to fall back on. You watch a mechanic in an airplane plant, as he fits valves to engines.

You don't understand some of his skills so you ask about them. Soon you find that he might use these skills in a thousand and one other kinds of factories, making other things. He understands alloys and heat treatment and lathe work and buffing and ever so many other things. Each skill and each special knowledge can be used in many other places. So the combination gives him a tremendous spread of opportunities. Specific skills seem to give the widest latitude of occupational opportunities.

Every Skill Needed

In reading the following Negro youth should resolve to make its way in spite of all obstacles and discouragements, to take the second best rather than to be idle and neurotic or both. "WANTED —within a few months, 6,000,000 now unemployed. Men and women, boys and girls, alert and willing to learn. All ages and all educations, experienced, and inexperienced. Apply at your own home town." You say you've read all about it. They want machinists, and you're not a machinist, or they want farmers and you're not a farmer. But that's only part of it. The program is so big that every skill will be needed when they get under way. What you've got, they can use. What you need you can learn. The luck and timing are with you. You don't have to be ready to go to work tomorrow. You can start right in training, knowing that when you finish, the job's there.

New plants don't just spring up into place overnight. Machinery doesn't get into place by magic. This thing is under way, but its going to take months to get going in full blast. So now is the time to get busy deciding and finding out what you want to do and what you can do. You have been reading everywhere that the actual defense industries are calling for the largest number of workers now. Aircraft, machine tools, shipbuilding, tank building, munitions, railroad equipment, and many other related industries. Before one airplane wings its way into the air, 2,500 firms outside of its own organization have been producing it; makers of struts and starters, paint and rivets, gears and generators, wood and steel, screws, parachutes, and so on.

Where do you apply for the JOBS? Your state employment bureaus in your cities are open to you. Apply direct to personnel departments of the companies opening or expanding in your areas. Keep up with the new opportunities in civil service. How do you qualify? What kind of workers are needed? Toolmakers, machinists, welders, tool designers, and inspectors are some examples.

Definitely boys and men who can read blueprints. Excellent opportunities, too, for both high school and college graduates and older men who have a machine trade.

Seek Training

Qualify by becoming an expert in one of these lines. Take apprentice courses, student training courses, learner's courses, and employe training courses. If you have the gift for mechanics, local boards of education and trade schools are offering such courses as these: Sheet metal, machine shop, woodworking, welding and automotive service, drafting and blue-printing, radio service, electrical equipment service, drafting and aviation service, foundry, riveting, forging and blacksmithing, engineering, and turbine and patternmaking. If you are already skilled in a trade, don't be satisfied with that.

Take advantage of your opportunities now and your skills will become expert. Learn other related skills by continuing to go to school after work. For the more specific skills you possess the greater your opportunities for jobs which will give you the security desired and a meaningful place in society, for skill is the key to jobs in 1941 and the future.

Pass your copy of The Crisis on to a friend

Book Review

TWO MASTERS

***FATHER OF THE BLUES* (An Autobiography). By W. C. Handy. Edited by Arna Bontemps. With a foreword by Abbe Niles. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1941. XIV+317pp. $3.00.**

***MARIAN ANDERSON*, A Portrait. By Kosti Vehanen. New York: Whittlesey House, 1941. 270pp. $2.50. Illustrated from photographs.**

These two books direct a glaring light, though it is not their express intention, on American race prejudice. Mr. Vehanen's personal recollections of Marian Anderson hardly mention race because they cover in the main Miss Anderson's European triumphs, yet what little the author does say on this score by way of experience and comment should make all decent Americans hang their heads in shame. On the other hand Mr. Handy's book, since it is much more biographical, frankly devotes many of its pages to American race prejudice. For instance, in Mr. Vehanen's record of their European travels never once did he and Miss Anderson encounter the hydra-headed monster of color prejudice. That experience had to be reserved for the very democratic United States. "To a person born in Finland, as I was," writes Mr. Vehanen, "the race question is difficult to understand. The two countries in which I have been where the race question is most prevalent are the United States and Germany." Then Mr. Vehanen goes on to tell how Miss Anderson was first received by the New York hotels. "Although we both came to this country directly from the Hotel Majestic in Paris, not one hotel in New York at first opened its doors to Miss Anderson; so she was obliged to live in Harlem. As Miss Anderson traveled through the United States, however, she met with the same difficult hotel question."

Because Mr. Handy was born and lived most of his early years in the South, he has a plenty to tell about race prejudice. Mr. Handy, of course, doesn't let these racial rebuffs upset him too much, but some of them must have been especially bitter. One chapter, thirteen, humorously relates some of these more grotesque racial experiences which the author had in the enlightened state of Mississippi. Such episodes as the one where the Mississippi cracker commandeered Handy's band to play at a killing, which turned into a brutal beating instead of a murder, and the one of the "fiddle-string cutter" could not have happened in Europe. "A lanky tobacco-chewer with a lobster-red neck walked up to the band. He was in his shirtsleeves and wore corduroy pants. Presently he whipped a knife from his pocket and cut the fiddle strings. 'Ain't gonna be no damned dance tonight. Get me?'" "And there wasn't"! Handy relates. But the tobacco-chewer later came back, paid them their guarantee plus ten dollars extra, and gave them a quart of whiskey.

Another racial episode from Vehanen. "Once I was invited to dinner at a prominent person's home in Washington, D. C. It was just before the English king and queen were guests at the White House. Opposite me sat a woman wearing large diamond bracelets. After she learned who I was, she said to me with an ironic smile, 'Aren't you ashamed to travel around with a colored woman? Don't you know that soon no one will give you invitations or want to be in your presence?'"

Jazz has come a long way since William Christopher Handy first tooted a French horn in Florence, Alabama, where he was born November 16, 1873. And if any one man can be called the father of this type of music that man is surely Mr. Handy. At first the step-child of music jazz is now a recognized musical idiom. The Canadian conductor Reginald Stewart, a classicist, designates it as a new art form, and gives America credit for originating and developing it. And jazz, of course, springs directly from the sufferings and sorrows of the lowly American Negro, as Mr. Handy makes clear in his autobiography. Unknown roustabouts and honky-tonk pianists furnished the seedbed, but conscious composers like Mr. Handy have finally helped develop it into a new art form.

Mr. Handy was the son of a preacher who thought music sinful, yet his boy managed to learn its fundamentals in school. Becoming a trouper with a minstrel at fifteen Mr. Handy has been a trouper ever since. He sang with quartets, worked in Birmingham steel mills, filled musical engagements on excursion boats and in saloons, ran a chain of orchestras, wrote the universally famous "Memphis Blues," and finally became his own music publisher in New York City. He had his ups and downs and his moods and inspirations, and he writes about it all charmingly and in an infectiously humorous vein.

Mr. Vehanen's book is in no sense a biography of Miss Anderson, but personal recollections of his ten-year professional association with her as an accompanist. It was not until 1931 when a Stockholm concert manager sent him to Berlin to get an opinion on the concert possibilities of Miss Anderson for Sweden that Mr. Vehanen had ever heard of her. "She completed three concert seasons in Scandinavia before she began her long European tour." She gave concerts in Russia, France, Italy, Germany, England, Spain and a private recital at Salzburg. She has sung for Jean Sibelius, the Crown Princess Marie José, and the Roosevelts. She has sung in Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. And everywhere she was a success.

Our author tells us a few revealing things about Miss Anderson. Her strong spiritual faith, her physical fortitude, and her charming simplicity of manner. He thinks Miss Anderson is "decidedly a Handel-Schubert singer."

Mr. Vehanen closes his book with the Easter recital before the Lincoln Memorial in 1939. "No one who saw her walking that day down

LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries, THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

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Anyone interested in recent American musical history and the stories of two people who have played a significant role in it will want to read these two books: the one the story of a great composer of popular music who has done much to create a new art form, and the other a sketch of the triumphs and personality of a great singer of both Negro spirituals and classical European music.

JAMES W. IVY

Youth Council News

Oakland, California: A two day session on "Education and Preparation for Employment" was held in June by the Oakland, Calif., youth council. Speakers and leaders included Floyd Covington, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League; Sidney Flateau, Tom Berkely, Samantha Anderson, Tom Brown and Fannie Parks. Panel discussions included, "Employment and Economic Security for Negro Youth," "Education and Preparation for Employment," "Education and Social Adjustment," "The Place of the Negro Youth in the Present Emergency," and "The Field of Employment and Home Building Opportunities for Negro Women."

Morningside, N. Y.: An open forum on "Shall Young Women be Conscripted?" was held June 18. The speakers included Winifred Norman, of the Harlem Youth Congress; Frances Inkles, of the United Jewish Youth; and representatives from the Student Defenders of Democracy.

Atlantic City, N. J.: The Atlantic City youth council held its first Youth Forum, this spring with Theodore Penney of Philadelphia, as speaker. Mr. Penney was introduced by Trivillus Hall, vice-president of the senior class of the Atlantic City high school, and James King, presided. The chairman of the Forum committee is Lois Puckham, and Roscoe Carroll is president of the Council.

Springfield, Mass.: As a climax to their activities for National Negro Youth Week, the council broadcast over radio station WSPR. Those participating in the broadcast were Agnes Hardie, Mary VanBlake, Jefferson MacAlpine and Enola Lewis.

Bayonne, N. J.: The Council recently sponsored a fashion show and dance. This was the first venture of this type to be undertaken by the group, and the results were most encouraging.

Swarthmore-Morton, Pa.: A youth night program at the Wesley A.M.E. church, in Swarthmore, was sponsored recently by the youth council.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: The Council recently presented the three-act comedy, "Look Who's Here," by Charles George, at the YWCA auditorium. Leading parts were played by Barbara Brown and Thomas Simmons. Supporting characters included Gerald Pace, Servella Johnson, Wylodene Atwater, Amanda Keith, Marie Williams, Winifred Nickerson, and James Horn. Mrs. Rozella Simmons directed the project.

HAMPTON CONFERENCE

Plans are being formulated for the third annual student conference which will be held October 31, November 1 and 2, on the campus of Hampton Institute. Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work has consented to deliver the opening address. There will be several other prominent speakers who will conduct panel and round table discussions. Start now to prepare for sending your delegation to the three day sessions.

Des Moines, Ia.: A successful membership drive was held following the celebration of National Negro Youth week. Captains and teams included Charles Boston, captain, first team, Charles Johnson, Edith Ann Grey, and Charles Howard, captain, second team, Clara Fant, Fred Morrow, Jr., and Thomas V. Avent.

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